Second Series, No.15

Thursday, December 7, 1961
Agrahayana 16, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1618(Ai) LSD—20-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 7, 1961/
Agrahayana 16, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agro-Economic Centre

+
*646. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an institution to be known as Agro-Economic Centre has been set up;

(b) if so, the precise nature of its functions;

(c) whether any programme in this regard has been drawn up; and

(d) if so, the important features of such a programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that seven Research centres have been set up so far. I would like to know whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up other centres in other States where these centres have not been so far set up.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think if we have planned out any definite scheme for setting up more centres as yet, although we are so keen on expansion of agro-economic research which was neglected for a long time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Seven centres have been started, I would like to know what is the basis on which the centres have been chosen while other places have not been chosen. What is the basis on which the selection has been made?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think the very reading of the names will make it apparent on what ground the choice has been made.

Shri C. D. Pande: What are they?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These are the seven places. My hon. friend has asked for the names. Delhi University, Delhi, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, Madras University, Madras, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (West Bengal), Agricultural College, Gwalior, (Madhya Pradesh), Agricultural College, Jorhat, for Assam and Anand for Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: One of the functions of this centre seems to be, as given in the statement, to study the price changes in rural economy. May I know whether any research has been conducted so far in any of these centres on this particular aspect of the problem, and if so whether the Government of India have got anything to say about that and whether they will be acting on them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All these centres have produced a lot of literature and carried out lot of investigations. It would be impossible for me offhand to give particulars on any particular subject.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I was referring to price changes in rural economy—item 2, part (c).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Even so, the results of the investigations are contained in a lot of papers. It is not possible for me to say.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly read the report. The hon. Minister will make them available in the Library.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are too bulky.

Mr. Speaker: For the Library? I shall provide sufficiently big almirahs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is likely to be a huge thing. It will be better if I were asked to supply to any hon. Member who is interested in a particular investigation, that may be supplied.

Mr. Speaker: All these reports are intended for the general public. Hon. Members will read them. I will bear all the burden. The hon. Minister might try to provide a copy here for the benefit of the Members.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government proposes to include Rudrapur Agricultural University which has been established under the aegis of the T.C.M. which is supposed to be the biggest institution of that line in the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a new University, undoubtedly a different kind of University from the rest. We will consider if it is possible. There is no such scheme at present.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister, in his statement, has mentioned certain centres which are to be opened. What is the amount of grant which the Government is giving to the centres and what will be the basis of sanctioning the grants?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice. There is a provision of Rs. 57 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It has been stated that these centres will conduct enquiries regarding problems arising from the Centre or in the States. I would like to know whether the Governments of the States and the Centre will participate in the expenditure involved in these centres.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Mostly, the Centre spends.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यू० पी० एक एग्रीकल्चुरिस्ट प्राविंस है और इतना बड़ा प्राविंस है, तो फिर इन अठारह सैंटर्ज़ में से यू० पी० में कोई सैंटर क्यों नहीं खोला गया ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: India is an agricultural country. I am sure its turn may also come sometime.

Mr. Speaker: He will establish one more. Next question.

Power Supply Failure in Delhi

+

*648. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the statement made in Lok Sabha on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee, to investigate the causes of power failure in Delhi and suggest measures to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of energy to the consumers, has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has completed investigation and submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what interim measures; if any, have been taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet; Sir. The composition of the Committee is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Additional supply of 5,000 KW of power from the Bhakra Nangal system, was arranged with effect from 15-11-61, raising the total supply from that system to 40,000 KW.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what stood in the way of the Government in appointing the Committee so far? It was promised in the last session that a committee would be appointed immediately. May I know what are the terms of reference which is proposed to be given to this committee?

Mr. Speaker: It has not been appointed: is it not so?

Shri Hathi: The committee will be appointed in a couple of days. The difficulty was, we had to consult the Corporation about the composition of the committee. We did not receive a reply. I discussed with the Mayor only on the 23rd of last month. The names have now been agreed to. Within a couple of days, we shall be announcing the composition of the committee. The terms of reference will be generally to look into the causes of the breakdown, the possible shortage, and how that could be implemented. One of the reasons, as was suggested by the hon. Member, whether there is adequate coal supply or paucity of coal—that would also be included in the terms of reference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Corporation had also independently examined this question and what are the conclusions they have arrived at? Have they fixed responsibility on any official?

Shri Hathi: I do not think they have done that.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: While the committee, will make its recommendations, in the meantime, may I know whether the Government has taken any steps to supplement electricity in Delhi? That is important.

Shri Hathi: I have replied in part (d) that 5000 KW of additional power from Bhakra Nangal has been now given to Delhi from 15-11-1961. Additional power plant, we are thinking of: there is a separate question for that.

तृतीय योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव

***६५१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ३८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच तीसरी योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन प्रस्तावों के ब्यौरों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उन प्रस्तावों के बारे में क्या विचार किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई कारण बताया है कि किस वजह से इतनी देरी होने पर भी अभी तक उस ने अपने सुझाव नहीं भेजे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : अभी तक हमें कोई इत्तिला नहीं मिली है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने की कुछ तजवीजें भेजी थीं और उस को शिकायत है कि उन में से एक भी स्वीकार नहीं की

गई ? क्या यही वजह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई नये प्रोपोजल्ज नहीं भेजे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : उत्तर प्रदेश में कई एक लाइनें बनाई गई हैं । इस लिए यह कहना ग़लत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई लाइन नहीं बनाई गई है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन उखड़ी हुई लाइनों को दोबारा बनाया गया है, उन के अलावा कौन कौन सी दूसरी लाइनें उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाई गई हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : कई एक हैं । एक तो चुनार-राबर्ट्सगंज लाइन है । दूसरी गढ़वा-राबर्ट्सगंज लाइन बन रही है, जिस का काफ़ी हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में है । सिगरौली कोल-फ़ील्ड में जो लाइन बनने जा रही है, उस का काफ़ी हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश में है । इस के अलावा जफ़राबाद लाइन भी है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि भरुआ–सुमेरपुर–हरपालपुर लाइन दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बन जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह लाइन दूसरी योजना में तो बनी नहीं है और अब तीसरी योजना में भी इसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश है और यदि नहीं है तो क्यों ऐसा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जिन-जिन लाइनों की तीसरी योजना में गुंजाइश है, उसको इत्तिला हाउस को दी जा चुकी है । इसके अलावा किसी की गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि दूसरी योजना में बन जायेगी, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं हुआ, अब तीसरी में भी इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मुझे उस आश्वासन का कोई इल्म नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने कितनी लाइनों के लिए प्रोपोजल्ज भेजे हैं और खास कर रामपुर–हल्द्वानी लाइन जिस को कि फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी दी गई थी, उस के बारे में क्या पोजिशन है और वह अब तक क्यों नहीं बनी है ?

Mr. Speaker: Are we going to discuss those details now?

Shri Raghunath Singh: It was given first priority but no work was done.

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह पता तो अभी लगा है कि इसको फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी मिली थी । अगर फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी मिली होती तो लाइन बन गई होती । लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी लाइन का तज़किरा हो जिस के बनने से उस इलाके के लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती हो तो उस पर गौर किया जायेगा ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ लाइनें ऐसी भी हैं जिन को कि सन १९४७ में उखाड़ दिया गया था और उन में से आगरा से बाह तक की भी एक लाइन है जोकि उस वक्त उखाड़ी गई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस लाइन को पुनः बनाने के लिए कोई सुझाव सरकार के क्या विचाराधीन हैं और क्या इसको बनाया जायेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : इस खास लाइन के बारे में जवाब देने के लिये अलहदा नोटिस की जरूरत होगी । लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लाइनें उखाड़ी गई थीं और उसी दौरान में उस इलाके में सड़कों का बहुत अच्छा इन्तिजाम हो गया है । इसलिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह लाइन

दुबारा बने या सब की सब बने । कुछ जो जरूरी थीं वे बना दी गई हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को सरकार को स्मरणपत्र भेजा जाएगा कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपने सुझाव भेज दें, और यदि नहीं भेजती है तो बताये कि इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : ऐसा लिखने का कोई मंशा नहीं है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह काम नहीं है कि प्रान्त की सरकार से जवाब तलब करे ।

Hydraulic Study of River Hooghly by Radio-active Tracers

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***652. { Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 107 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the result of the experiments of the radio-active sand have since been analysed;

(b) if so, what are the reports;

(c) whether further experiments will be carried on;

(d) if so, on which of the bars in the River Hooghly; and

(e) what was the expenditure incurred for the first experiment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57].

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last time, we were told that the result of the experiment was sent to the Atomic Energy Establishment and also to the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona. May I know whether any report has been received from the Central Water and Power Research station?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am sure the hon. Member realises as well as I do that Hooghly is a problem river, and therefore, it takes some time before we can get at results. My hon. friend knows as well as I do that we are doing the best we can by the port of Calcutta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We are told that the data that will be collected by these experiments will help in solving the dredging problem. May I know how far the dredging problem will be eased by this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As my hon. friend knows, we are doing the best we can. But the Balari bar and the Rangta channel of the river have proved not as successful as we thought they would be. All the same, the Dutch contractors are doing the best they can, and I am sure that the problem will be solved.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission suggested the use of tracers of greater radio-active intensity, and if so, whether Government propose to follow this advice?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon. friend seems to be more scientifically inclined than I am. All the same, we are doing the best we can to make all the available knowledge useful to us.

Shri Hem Barua: In the statement, we find that the Atomic Energy Commission has suggested the use of tracers of greater radio-active intensity, and that is a very helpful suggestion. I just wanted to know whether Government propose to follow that advice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the very statement laid by the hon. Minister on the Table of the House contains these details. He wants to know whether it is proposed to pursue this matter.

Shri Tangamani: There is a pilot experiment also.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That was what I said. All the same, we have got to think of everything that can be done to keep the Calcutta port alive.

Mr. Speaker: He may make enquiries.

Food Supply in States

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*653. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Chandra Shankar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether austerity measures for food supply in States have been withdrawn completely;

(b) if not, whether any relaxation has been given; and

(c) if so, the nature of relaxation given on the restriction order?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Except for Jammu and Kashmir, the austerity measures have been completely withdrawn in all the States. In Jammu and Kashmir also all austerity measures other than the Guest Control Order have been withdrawn.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the austerity measures have been withdrawn, may I know whether free movement of foodgrains will be allowed from State to State without putting any zonal restrictions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no control on the movement of any foodgrains, except rice in certain places, and that too is going to be removed very soon.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं वजीर खूराक और जराअत से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने रियासत जम्मू और काश्मीर के वजीर खूराक और जराअत का यह बयान पढ़ा है कि जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमारी पैदावार अब इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान से मुफ्त खूराक की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी और अगर यह दरुस्त है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगले साल से जो मदद यहां से दी जा रही है उसको रोकने के लिये क्या इकदाम किए गए हैं ?

[میں وزیر خوراک اور زراعت سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا انہوں نے ریاست جموں اور کشمیر کے وزیر خوراک اور زراعت کا یہ بیان پڑھا ہے جس میں انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ ہماری پیداوار اب اتنی زیادہ ہو گئی ہے کہ ہمیں ہندوستان سے مفت خوراک کی ضرورت نہیں رہے گی اور اگر یہ درست ہے تو میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگلے سال سے جو مدد یہاں سے دی جا رہی ہے اس کو روکنے کے لئے کیا اقدام کئے ہیں -]

Mr. Speaker: As far as possible, words may be used which I also may be able to understand.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Long back, I had written to all the State Governments that there was absolutely no reason for any control or any restriction whatsoever. In spite of it, if anybody has kept it, it is his choice, not mine.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आस्टैरिटी मैशर्ज को हटा देने से फूड का कितना खर्चा बढ़ जाएगा और इनके रहने से कितनी बचत होती थी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : कुछ खर्चा बढ़ जाएगा, यह ठीक हो सकता है । बचत कितनी हुई होगी. इसका हिसाब नहीं है । लेकिन फूड इतनी काफी है देश में कि इस प्रकार के बंधन रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह गई इसलिये उनको हटा दिया गया ।

Shri Balraj Madhok: The Minister of Agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir has stated that the food production there has increased so much that they do not need any import from the rest of the country. In view of that statement, may I know whether we shall still be sending subsidised food there?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied to the question saying that except in regard to rice in some cases, the control on movement has been removed.

Shri Balraj Madhok: That is a different question altogether. My point is that we are sending subsidised food there. But the hon. Minister of Jammu and Kashmir says that they do not require anything, because they have surplus production. I want to know what the situation is.

Shri S. K. Patil. That is the statement of the Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, who is different from me.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The point is that they have surplus and still we are sending subsidised food there at the cost of others.

Shri Ranga: Probably they want to keep down the prices.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister is reported to have made a statement some time back that Government feel that there is no longer any scarcity of foodgrains and very soon it would be a problem of export of surplus foodgrains. May I know whether that statement was made in view of the immediate surplus that he has in hand or whether it was a long-range thing which he envisaged?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know what statement the hon. Member is referring to. But, surely, I have always said, and I would repeat it now, that the problems of surpluses are more difficult than even the problem of shortages. We have in one or two sectors of foodgrains, the problems of surpluses they are very difficult. It was in a general sense that statement was made and I do not think that it was made in particular sense.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apparently, it appears that we are reaching a state of self-sufficicency. I want to know whether as a result of this, there will be cut in the imports and if so, to what extent.

Shri S. K. Patil: This question has often been asked. The imports that are there and which are scheduled to continue for three or four years would be there. It is as a result of that that the situation has arisen, and, therefore, surely, that part of it would not be withdrawn.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether in view of this position Government have decided to abolish also the West-Bengal-Orissa food zone so far as rice is concerned?

Shri S. K. Patil: I would very much like that even the rice zone becomes one zone for the whole of the country. But the trouble is that we have to wait for three or four years. Unless the situation stabilises, it is no use taking this step. The crops were good in West Bengal for a year or two, and even this year, they have been extraordinarily good, but I am not sure that that would be the case next year. Further, rice is not in such abundant supply anywhere in the world. Therefore, so far as rice is concerned, I think that we have got to be a little more careful.

Agricultural Implements

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*654. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace existing agricultural implements at present;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to replace them; and

(c) by what time the new and modern implements such as garden tractor and walking tractors will be available to the agriculturists?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 58].

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the tractor which is exhibited in the Defence Pavilion on the Industries Fair will be made available to the cultivator?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are various types of such tractors which are being tried in different parts of the country. It is too early to say which particular type will be preferred by the people.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find that two firms have been given licence to manufacture small tractors. May I know when these small tractors will be available to the cultivator and at what price?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice. This is still not in a finalised condition. The price and other details are not yet available.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just said that there are various types of tractors. In the last Agriculture Fair, one prototype tractor was exhibited. May I know whether that type of tractor will be manufactured and made aavilable to the cultivator?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, there are a large number of such tractors which are attracting the notice of the farmer.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Small tractor.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, I am speaking about that. We are thinking of getting it manufactured in India. But the details are yet to be worked out.

Mr. Speaker: Part (a) of the question asks whether there is any proposal to replace existing agricultural implements at present. The answer to that need not be included in the statement laid on the Table. The statement may contain only details. Otherwise, if the question could be answered easily, why should it be included in the Statement? Therefore, hon. Ministers will kindly answer orally those points which could be answered in that way. With respect to other things concerning detailed information, a statement may be furnished.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I wanted to make the position clearer by stating that we do not intend replacing every existing agricultural implement, but only those which are suitable.

Shri Ranga: What has happened to their experiment to introduce an improved plough—not a tractor or any of those things? Have they succeeded in the attempt? If so, are they introducing it anywhere?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. For different kinds of soil, there are very many different types of new ploughs evolved which are popular with farmers. They are being manufactured and they are being introduced also. What we want to do as a result of giving more attention to improved implements is to make it possible for the poorer farmers to get them cheaper and in the most improved condition.

Shri Ranga: How does the price of it compare with that of the ordinary plough we are already having in different parts of the country? As a matter of fact, there are different sizes of these ploughs in different parts of the country according to the differences in soil.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, that is correct. There are different sizes, and the manufacturers also have got different models, No. 1, No. 2, No. 11 and so on. For instance, Kirloskars have these varieties and people use them. They are certainly a little more expensive than the wooden plough, but they are ultimately cheaper.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जा रहा है कि यह जो नये औजार बनें उनकी कीमत केवल लागत मात्र रक्खी जाये जिससे कि वहां के गरीब लोगों को इस बात में प्रोत्साहन मिले कि वे नये औजारों का उपयोग कर सकें ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इस बात की हर कोशिश की जा रही है क्योंकि इम्प्रूव्ड इम्पिलमेंट्स बनें मगर किसान उन को ले न सकें तो उन से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। हम लोग कीमत की तरफ बहुत ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन हमारी नीति यह नहीं है कि किसी चीज को सब्सिडाइज करे, इस की ज्यादा गुंजाइश नहीं है।

Shri Tyagi: The question has not been adequately answered. I am anxious to know as to what plan Government have put forward to see to it that these implements made at cheaper cost are provided to the peasants direct. Can they buy them direct from certain recognised depots at cheaper cost and is it ensured that no profit is allowed to be earned by middlemen in steel, iron and other things?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A very detailed scheme has been worked out, so far as these improved implements are concerned. There is not only provision for manufacturing these cheaper and better implements, but also research thereof for various soils and so on. Fortunately, a lot of people have already evolved better implements. The question is about popularising them. On all these schemes we are proposing to spend about Rs. 8 crores during the Third Plan period. Details have been worked out.

Shri Tyagi: Do Government propose opening some depots to supply them to the peasants direct?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will not open any depots, but we are getting private parties who will manufacture them at a fixed price by giving them iron at control rates.

Dr. M. S. Aney: As regards the new implements which are being manufactured, are adequate arrangements being made for repairing them so that those who use them can also get them repaired, when needed, in a short time?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. We also know of this difficulty of the farmers. Unless adequate provision is made for repairs in case of breakdown, it will be causing loss to the farmers. We have kept this also in view.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the last Agriculture Fair and in the present Industries Fair, we have found one small tractor manufactured by the ordnance depot. May I know whether the Agriculture Ministry is encouraging them to manufacture this tractor?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not been able to finalise, as between the Defence Ministry and ourselves, large-scale production of this type of tractor. But there are other models which are likely to be manufactured soon.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गार्डेन ट्रैक्टर्स और वार्किंग ट्रैक्टर्स की, जिनकी ताकत पांच हार्स पावर की है, क्या मिनिमम कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी, और किसानों को ये किस कीमत पर सरकार दे सकती है।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : शुरू में तो जो फर्म्स बनाती हैं वे बहुत कम कीमत बतलाती हैं, लेकिन आगे चल कर कुछ बढ़ा देती हैं। मुझे कल ही मालूम हुआ है कि अमरीका का जो ट्रैक्टर यहां लाया गया है, जिसकी हार्स पावर ७½ है, वह दो या ढाई हजार रु० में मिलेगा, और कोई फर्म इसे बनाने भी जा रही है। अब यह देखना है कि कहां तक इसी कीमत पर वह मिलेगा। इस का पता आगे चलेगा।

Shri Ranga: Have they devised any wooden plough with the usual iron part attached to it which would be as simple as the present plough but at the same time would give better results and which can be repaired as easily as the present one by the locally available blacksmiths and carpenters?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. The Allahabad Institute has evolved such a plough with a small steel part attached to the wooden plough which gives better results.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Ford Foundation team that visited this country sometime back suggested that tractors are useful in India only for reclamation of land and they are not to be employed for ploughing of land? If so, have Government considered this suggestion?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the whole, bigger tractors are useful only for reclamation. But there is growing scarcity of agricultural labour and there is demand from the farmers for small tractors. So along with bigger tractors for reclamation, we will have to have smaller tractors which would be used for ploughing by the farmers.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that a certain cheap ploughshare based on the Burmese model is being manufactured in one or two centres in Madurai district? I would like to know whether it has been accepted as standard for any region or on an all-India basis, because it was also exhibited at the World Agriculture Fair. It is known as Bose *Kalappai*.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice, because I do not know the details.

Flying-*cum*-Gliding Club in M. P.

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655. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have accepted in principle the demand for opening of Flying-*cum*-Gliding Club at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what are the details of the scheme;

(c) what assistance, technical and financial, Government of India propose to give to it; and

(d) whether half the hangar at Vizianagram has been allotted to the proposed Raipur Flying Club?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(b) and (c). The Club has been informed of the requirements to be compiled with in connection with the formation of Flying and Gliding Clubs A copy of the subsidy scheme governing the payment of subsidy and subvention to the Flying and Gliding Clubs has also been supplied to the Club. The Club will be admitted to the subsidy scheme as soon as they have made the preliminary arrangements and have executed the subsidy agreement in the prescribed form. The scale of assistance admissible to Flying and Gliding Clubs under the subsidy scheme is given in the Annexed statement [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 59].

(d) It is proposed to transfer half Bellman hangar from Visakhapatnam to Raipur in 1962-63.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know why the Vizianagaram hangar could not be transferred to Raipur during the current financial year and why it has been postponed to the next financial year?

Shri Mohiuddin: As a matter of fact, the Raipur Club has not sent its proposals about membership etc. That formality has still to be gone through. As far as the transfer of the hangar is concerned, it will take some time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Out of the 10 gliding centres proposed to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan not one has been opened. May I know if Raipur is one of them?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware which 10 gliding centres the hon. Member is referring to. We have opened the Flying Clubs according to Plan—as laid down in the Second Five

Year Plan. As far as the gliding centres are concerned, I do not remember whether the number was definitely 10.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was 10 definitely; you may read the Plan.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Committee of Experts on Transport

***656. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-ministerial committee of experts on transport crises with special reference to movement of coal, headed by the Cabinet Secretary, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There have been inter-ministerial discusions headed by the Cabinet Secretary on the subject of transport of coal. The following were the main recommendations arising from these discusisons:—

(i) Shipping and Port facilities should be provided for an additional one million tons of coal to move annually by sea to Southern and Western India; and coal thus transported should be made available to consumers at the corresponding price for coal transported by rail.

(ii) Coal dumps should be opened at ports as well as other important centres to which coal should be moved in block rakes.

(iii) Allotments by the coal Controller should bear some relation to the quantities which can be actually made available to the consumers.

(iv) Short distance movement of coal of Grade II and lower grades as well as soft coke by road should be liberalised.

(v) Loading of coal should be done on Sundays and holidays on the same level as on week days.

(vi) As a long term measure during the Third Five Year Plan coal fields in the Central India area should be developed to the maximum extent possible to meet the requirements of Western and Southern India, thus eliminating the long distance rail movement of coal to these places from the Bengal & Bihar coalfields to the maximum extent possible.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, is it not a statement that should have been laid on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Why should not the hon. Minister lay it on the Table? There are as many as nine long time items covering about 1½ pages. What is the use of reading them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is finished.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; I won't allow it to be read. I have got a copy of the answer here. It goes on to 1½ pages. The whole question hour would be occupied by reading such statements. The hon. Minister must have placed it in the Notice Office.

Shri Morarka: Let him complete it, Sir. Without the statement the answer would not be complete.

Mr. Speaker: 'Yes, the Committee has submitted its report; and it is placed on the Table of the House'. That should have been the reply of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister ought not to go on giving details like this. I can understand one or two details being given. He should have only said, 'It is placed on the Table of the House'.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think the whole report will be placed on the Table. But I will place a summary.

I think the statement could have been placed on the 'Table instead of his reading it in reply. But, if you will allow him to finish, supplementaries can be put. Or, I place a summary of the entire report on the Table.

[The remainder of the answer laid on the Table.]

(vii) The possibility of use of alternative fuels by the industries in the Western and Southern India should be examined.

(viii) Development of coal-fields and of rail transport should be kept under constant review by a sub-committee with the Planning Secretary, as Chairman and representatives of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce & Industry, Deptts of Mines & Fuel & Iron & Steel as members.

(ix) Steps should be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission to speed up the programme for the setting up of Washeries.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how many of the recommendations of the Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary have been accepted by Government?

Mr. Speaker: This matter is coming up again and again. The hon. Minister has stated that a special committee had been appointed and that he is placing the report on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may still any doubts, let us see.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not a question or accepting. Most of these recommendations have been accepted and implemented and are being implemented. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. The recommendation is that certain dumps have to be opened in various States. The whole difficulty is this. When there was coal there were no dumps and when there are dumps there is no coal. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: You do not allow the consumers to buy coal according to their own choice. Even appointing arbitrators in the......

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member is not aware of the system that is prevailing regarding the allotment and consumption of coal. Whether any dump or no dump, no consumer is free to purchase his coal from whatever source he likes. So, before raising imaginary difficulties about dumps, I would request the hon. Member to understand the system as prevails today for the allotment of coal to the consumers. (Interruptions).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is the position with regard to the report? The hon. Minister has stated that a summary will be placed on the Table. Will not the whole report be available?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The whole report will not be available.

Shri T. V. Vittal Rao: Sir, I want your direction in this connection. This committee was appointed following questions regarding the scarcity of coal and the closure of factories and all that. The questions of coal production and transport are inter-related. Therefore, we want a copy of this report.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was a purely departmental committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary and Secretaries of the Ministries concerned. I do not think I am going to place the report of that departmental comittee on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have a right to ask for information. They may ask among other things what were the recommendations. The hon. Minister knows what has to be placed on the Table and I will permit him to do so. If it is any public committee appointed by Government at the instance of the House, it is another matter. Many departmental committees are being appointed. As much information as is necessary will be placed on the Table. In spite of the replies that have been given from time to time in respect of this matter, the coal situation does not seem to have improved. That is the difficulty. (*Interruptions*). Again and again adjournment motions are being brought here.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be raised many times. I have said and I am going to repeat that there is no possibility in the near future, so long as we are functioning in a planned economy, of anybody getting coal by his merely wishing to get it. Coal production is planned. A given quantity is to be produced and the railways' share of movement has also been planned. The railways expect to move a given quantity.

Shri Ranga: Everything according to plan. But nothing works according to plan.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You do not believe in planning. You are swatantra in every way. What is the use of your butting in the planning proposals?

An Hon. Member: Their plan itself is swatantra.

Shri Ranga: Your plans go away.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So long as you are having planned economy, the production targets are fixed; the movement of coal is also fixed. Now, due to the establishment of a large number of industries, which is a very healthy development the demand for coal for industrial purposes and otherwise is much grtater. Therefore, the railways cannot be expected to meet all the demands, which do not fall within the plan that has been approved. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Is it not open to the House to take up the question and say that adequate facilities should be provided. Has the Government the last word on the subject? Is it not open to the House, if it thinks it reasonable and possible, to say, 'cut down some other things and gratuity to this'?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly it is open to the House to revise the whole Plan. Everything is open to the House. I have not said that it is not open to the House. I have explained the position in regard to coal production and the transport of coal. It is always open to the House to revise the entire target that has been laid down in the Plan.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be disposed here. We have no time to discuss the coal situation. Tomorrow we are adjourning and therefore, there is no time. As the hon. Minister has been doing from time to time, would he spare sometime and discuss the matter with the hon. Members here in the Central Hall and try to convince them as to what exactly has to be done within the limits and powers of the Government. I believe that is what the hon. Members want. The hon. Minister will spare sometime and satisfy them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that everything is according to the Plan. Our charge is that whatever is laid down in the Plan has not been adhered to. There has been a failure (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There is no good all the hon. Members joining together and raising their voices simultaneously. If we are sitting for a longer number of days, beyond the 8th, possibly I would have allowed a discussion in this matter: this matter comes up again and again and then both sides may put forward their points of view and the hon. Members may ask their questions and the hon. Minister may explain and then the hon. Members may get satisfied. But there is no time. Therefore I am suggesting that whoever wants may met the hon. Minister and get the matter explained. If there are difficulties and even if the plans are not carried out that is one thing.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister may take an early opportunity: otherwise most of these people will not be returned next time and therefore, they will have no chance.

An Hon. Member: Is he sure of himself? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I attach great importance to my hon. friend Shri Tyagi and whatever he says. As you yourself suggested many things are raised in the House which could be dealt with otherwise. Members of different zones of the railways meet together along with the General Managers of those railways in my presence. I have been holding those meetings every session or every year. This session also those meetings have been fixed and we are meeting from the 4th of this month and even today there was a meeting with some Members of Parliament. These meetings are going on every day and are fixed every dav from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. As many Members as are interested in this question are quite welcome to come there and discuss the question.

Shri S M. Banerjee: Tomorrow the session is adjourning. Let the Minister make a comprehensive statement and let it be laid on the Table of the House tomorrow so that we may get to know the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, whoever wants to put a supplementary now can write out a small note as to the points on which they want further elucidation and on which they want him to make a statement later on. We may adjourn tomorrow. Still if hon. Members send their notes I shall pass them on to the hon. Minister and if he makes a comprehensive statement I shall get them typed and sent to the residences of all hon. Members copies of these statements so that they may be satisfied.

Shri S M. Banerjee: Otherwise....

Mr. Speaker: There is no otherwise. Why should there be otherwise? I shall have it done. Shri D. C. Sharma Next question

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir,

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir this gentleman always stands up when I rise to put a question. He always obstructs me.

Fire at Dhilwan

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*657. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 894 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the Police investigations into the causes of fire which broke out in a depot of timber at Dhilwan near Jullundur; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Police investigations under the supervision of Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Punjab are still in Progress and no report has yet been received by the Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since there was a suspicion of sabotage in this matter may I know if any preliminary report or interim report has been received about that point?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We held a departmental enquiry and that report has been received. But the matter is being also looked into by the C.I.D. That is an independent department it does not come under the Railways. They have to take their own time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the Ministry is going to collate the departmental report with the police report or the Police report with the departmental report, if one is at variance with the other?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will wait till the police report is received.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Two months back we were told that the police were investigating. How long will it take to get a decision?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The State police does not come under the railways jurisdiction.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that the loss involved has been very enormous, will the Government ask the Special Police Establishment to assist the C.I.D. police in finding out the culprits?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They know that job well: they do not want outside advice.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact the loss incurred is Rs. 1,28 crores, may I know whether the special branch enquiry is on the basis of the departmental enquiry which fixes the responsibility only on a watchman or whether it will be a more comprehensive one than the limited scope of the departmental enquiry?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The police enquiry will be a comprehensive one and it will not be restricted by the report of the departmental enquiry.

Murder of Zila Parishad President, Etawah

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*658. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Zila Parishad, Etawah was murdered in the train near Lucknow on the 18th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The case is under police investigation.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether compensation has been paid or will be paid to the family of the dead?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The question does not arise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any enquiry was held in this case or not by the GRP?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The police are investigating into this matter.

Shri M. B. Thakore: How long will it take for police investigation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How can I answer?

Mr. Speaker: How can anybody answer that question? Next question.

Thermal Plant in Delhi

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*658A. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made regarding the erection of a thermal plant in Delhi; and

(b) how much amount has been spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Presumably, the reference is to the 30 MW Thermal Plant, known as the Delhi 'C' Thermal Power Station, of the Electric Supply Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, under construction, if so, the position is as under:—

Order for the plant and equipment has been placed and practically all engineering details finalised. 30 per cent. of the civil works have been completed. A sum of about Rs. 48·8 lakhs has been spent on the Project so far. The plant is scheduled to be commissioned by September/October, 1963.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether this plant will be able to meet all the shortage of power at Delhi?

Shri Hathi: This plant by itself will not be able to meet the shortage but we are augmenting the power supply of Delhi by taking various other steps.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that the site selected for the foundation of the plant is sandy in Jamna banks and if so when it becomes wet what will happen?

Shri Hathi: All precautions have been taken there is no difficulty about the foundation now.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: By what time would it be completed?

Shri Hathi: I have mentioned in the statement that the plant is scheduled to be commissioned by October, 1963.

दिल्ली में तपेदिक के रोगी

६५९. श्री बलराज मधोक: क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में क्षय रोग से ग्रस्त लोगों की संख्या इस समय कितनी है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में क्षय रोग के अस्पतालों में कितने पलंग उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) पलंगों की कमी के कारण नगर में स्थान-स्थान पर रोगियों के रहने से होने वाली क्षय रोग की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) लगभग ४०,००० ।

(ख) १,२१२ ।

(ग) दिल्ली में क्षय रोग की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने का विचार है :—

(१) बी० सी० जी० टीका आन्दोलन को बढ़ाना ;

(२) दिल्ली के सभी भागों में एक प्रभावकारी गृह-चिकित्सा योजना' चालू करना ;

(३) पंच और क्षय क्लिनिकों की स्थापना ।

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्न प्रकार से और पलंगों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है :

(क) सिल्वर जुबिली क्षय रोग अस्पताल में २५० पलंग ;

(ख) क्षय रोग अस्पताल मेहरौली में ६० पलंग; और

(ग) दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षय रोग अस्पतालों में ४७५ पृथक्करण पलंग ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सत्य है कि मेहरौली अस्पताल में, जिस को सरकार की ओर से एड मिलती है, न केवल बेड्ज़ बहुत थोड़े हैं, बल्कि वहां पर बाहर से जो मरीज आते हैं. उनके साथ ठीक सलूक नहीं होता है और बहुत से मरीज मायूस होकर लौट जाते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : वे ठीक हो कर लौट जाते हैं ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: They are not properly attended to. That is the complaint.

श्री करमरकर : मैं हाउस को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेहरौली का अस्पताल सब से बढ़िया अस्पातल है ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of patients who were refused admission to the hospitals in Delhi during the last year?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no idea

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Minister is aware that poor patients, when they go there, are refused admission, whereas usually rich patients or well-to-do patients are given admission? May I also know whether the Government are maintaining any record as is done in the Employment Exchanges?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. If any such instances come to my attention, I would take very serious notice of it.

Brakesmen on Railways

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*660. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Sampath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brakesmen in Running Staff (Traffic) differ on different railways in the matter of categorisation;

(b) whether the Brakesmen in the Southern Railway stagnate in the matter of promotion as 'A' grade guards in spite of their recruitment in promotion cadre;

(c) what steps are proposed for rectifying the same; and

(d) whether it is a fact that written representations were made to the Hon'ble Minister in this regard at Madurai on the 5th October, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the brakesmen in the Southern Railway who are all qualified men and are known as underguards have not been upgraded at all the past 18 years as 'C' Grade Guards?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. I am afraid the information in the possession of my hon. friend is not correct.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Are you sure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Quite sure.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government proposes to limit the channel of promotion to this particular cadre of brakesmen only? They have suffered most in the ex-SIR, and are also suffereing now. Can they not be promoted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am afraid that would not be possible because there are other categories of railwaymen who are also eligible for promotion to 'C' grade guards such as ASMs, machine clerks, train clerks, etc. All these men are also eligible.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the travelling allowance given to one category of the running staff, particularly, the guards, is only 50 per cent. of what is being allowed to the other sections of the running staff and other categories of staff in the railways, when they go on tour?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is in accordance with the duties that they have to perform.

Shri Tangamani: There is a certain scale fixed as travelling allowance to the various types of employees—for the running staff and also for those who are not the running staff. Even among the running staff, namely, these guards, the guards do not get as much as the drivers. Is it a fact that the travelling allowance given to this group of employees like the guards is only 50 per cent of what is being allowed to the others?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has not denied it, but he has said that this travelling allowance depends largely upon the quality of work that is being done. There is no good comparing these grades with the drivers.

Shri Tangamani: It is not that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow any more question. Hon. Members can only elicit information but not force the Government to change their policy.

Shri Tangamani: While others get full, these people get only half.

Mr. Speaker: They do get only half. Further questions would not be allowed on this subject in the Question hour. Next question.

Supply of Fish to West Bengal

***661. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government had any discussions with him for arranging a greater supply of fish from other parts of India to West Bengal; and

(b) whether Government of India have done anything to procure more fish from East Pakistan at reasonable prices and come to any settlement with East Pakistan Fish Export Association in this matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. The Fisheries Departments of U.P. and Orissa were requested by the Government of India to use their influence with traders in their States for arranging larger consignments to Calcutta.

(b) The procedure for remitting sale proceeds of fish from India is under study and the question of procurement of larger quantities of fish from East Pakistan at reasonable prices will be considered when financial arrangements are concluded.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister tell us if it is a fact that the distribution of fish which is coming from outside the State of West Bengal, including Pakistan, is being controlled by big owners, racketeers, and whether the Government, when it discusses this matter for arrangements being made for getting fish from outside, will arrange for the distribution of fish through Governmental agencies or agencies which are under the control of the Government in the matter of controlling the prices?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will certainly make an effort.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister had any discussion with the Government of Orissa for securing fish from Orissa for distribution in West Bengal and, if so, what is the amount of fish that Orissa supplies to West Bengal and why is it that the selling price of fish in West Bengal is much higher than the price at which fish is being purchased from Orissa itself?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not the function of the Government of India to interfere in the natural trade channels which are in existence, but as a friendly gesture, when the Minister from West Bengal wrote to us, we sent our adviser to both the places and also to other places to see what can be done. I have not got any details of what he has been able to do. We are trying to help them as much as possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that fish is a staple food for the people of eastern India, may I know whether the Essential Commodities Act can be utilised for seeing that the price of fish is reasonable, and that fish is available to the consumers at a price not much higher than that which is paid to the primary producers, the fishermen, in the State of Orissa and other places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Our general experience about controlling the prices is that whenever we interfere, the consumers suffer, more than they used to. If it is possible to do something we will certainly try. But generally the interference recoils upon us.

Utilisation of Cauvery Waters

***662. Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint Power Project scheme by Madras and Mysore States by utilizing the Cauvery waters between Mettur and the adjoining Mysore-Madras border is under investigation;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) at what stage the investigation is at present?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A preliminary report on the Hoganakkal hydro-electric project, to utilise the Cauvery waters between the Mysore-Madras border and Mettur based on preliminary investigations. was received in the Central Water and Power Commission from the Madras State Electricity Board.

(b) The scheme envisages the construction of a dam about 450 ft. high across the Cauvery, 8 miles upstream of Hoganakkal Falls, with a live storage of about 1,04,000 mcft. Two power Stations—one at the toe of the dam, and the second between the main dam and the Mettur dam, are proposed in the preliminary report.

(c) The preliminary report was examined in the Central Water & Power Commission, and the Madras State Electricity Board was informed that detailed water management studies covering power, irrigation and flood control during representative periods should be made to establish the feasibility of firm power generation as envisaged under the scheme. It has also been suggested to the Madras State Electricity Board that power potential studies may be conducted in advance of the actual site investigations.

The scheme has not been included in the Third Plan.

Shri Narasimhan: In the statement, it is said that a preliminary report has been received. May I know whether, in the preliminary report, the Madras State Electricity Board has intimated the cost and the amount of the estimated power production?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. The cost is estimated at about Rs. 53 crores, and the power generation, at 60 per cent load factor, is about 7 lakh kilowatts.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether the Government have come to know of the fact that suggestions have been made to combine the irrigation water scheme also along with power production?

Shri Hathi: Yes, we have asked the Madras Government to have detailed water management studies, and after that, we shall be able to consider it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Mysore Government have agreed to this proposal and, if so, in view of the fact that there is shortage in the availability of power according to the preliminary report itself, may I know whether the Madras Government will be allowed to proceed, with the help of the Centre, although it is not included in the third plan?

Shri Hathi: We have only got a broad preliminary report. Detailed investigations will have to be made. After that, the whole question can be decided.

पिछड़े समुदाय

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*६६५. **श्री सूपकार :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रमेश प्रसाद सिंह :
श्री प० चं० बरूग्रा :
श्री हेम बरुग्रा :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री** २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७९४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम समाज के निर्बल अगों को दशाम्रो का पता लगाने के लिये जो अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया था, क्या उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) उसकी सिफारिशो पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो उस दल ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ङ) कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जाने की आशा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन की सरकार जांच कर रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

An Hon. Member: It may be read in English.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

(a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The report is under examination of Government.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Shri Supakar: May I know when this report was submitted?

Shri B. S. Murthy: On 12-10-1961.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the recommendations of this committee are of an idealistic nature and not related to actual conditions?

Shri B. S. Murthey: I would request the hon. Member to repeat his question.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sunken Dutch Vessel in River Hooghly

***647. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 612 on 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the sunken Dutch vessel in the River Hooghly has since been salvaged;

(b) whether any portion of salvaging expenses and/or claims arising out of the accident have to be borne by the Calcutta Port authorities; and

(c) whether the salvaging of the wreck will have any appreciable effect in checking the recent deterioration in navigability of the River?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The sunken Dutch vessel has been partially salvaged. The upper portion of the wreck has been demolished and a depth of 24 feet is now available over it. The remaining portion of the wreck is embedded in the mud and cannot be removed. It does not, however, constitute an obstacle to navigation.

(b) The expenditure incurred on demolishing the wreck and claims arising on account of the loss of life were met by the Dredging Contractors. The Calcutta Port Commissioners are not required to bear any portion of the expenditure under the contract.

(c) The flow conditions in the Ninan and Nurpur reach were affected by the wreck. With the demolition of the wreck, the deterioration in this reach has been definitely checked.

Seminar on Co-operative Education

***649.** { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 143 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received final report of the Seminar on Co-operative Education; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Seminar are being placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 60].

Colorisation of Vanaspati

***650. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether tests for colorisation of Vanaspati have been finalised; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for its colorisation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Bombay Port

***662-A. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 381 on the 11th August 1961 and state:

(a) Whether Government have considered the report of Mr. Posthuma, U.N. Expert, on moderisation of Bombay Port;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). It is for the Bombay Port Trust to consider Mr. Posthuma's Report in the first instance and formulate their proposals in the light of it. The U.N. formally submitted the Report to Government in September 1961. The Bombay Port Trust was requested immediately to proceed with the consideration of the Report. The Port Trust are now having the Report under their consideration. They have prepared a Project Report for the modernisation of the Bombay Docks in the light of Mr. Posthuma's recommendations and circulated it. The Trustees considered it at a meeting held on 24th October 1961 and decided to send copies of the Project Report to the leading commercial bodies, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Government of Maharashtra and certain individuals interested in port development. On receipt of these comments, the Port Trust Board will take a final decision in the matter.

Statutory Powers to Regulate Freight Rates

***663. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 147 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for taking statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trade on the lines of American Law on the subject; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The question of taking statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trade is actively under consideration.

Hassan—Mangalore Railway Line

***664. Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal of railway line between Hassan and Mangalore; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Mangalore-Hassan line is included in the physical programme of the Railways in the Third Five Year Plan.

Production of Triple Vaccine

***666. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for and progress made in the production of Triple Vaccine (diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus) a combination and separate vaccine, in the country;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the total requirement of these;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) what will be the financial requirements and how they will be met?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A short-term consultant assigned by the World Health Organization conducted an on-the-spot study at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, for a period of three months from January to March, 1961, in respect of the technique to be followed in the large scale production of the triple vaccine. A statement showing the main recommendations made by this expert and action proposed to be taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 61].

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It has been estimated that the total quantity required to cover the entire susceptible age groups below 10 years of age will be 473 million doses and that required for covering only infants below one year will be 43 million doses.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 62.]

Eye Bank in Delhi

***666-A. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 733 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up an Eye Bank in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details of the decision; and

(c) what action has so far been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Export of Wagons and Coaches

***667. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the reports submitted by the delegations which visited South East Asian countries Pakistan, Ceylon, and Argentina, for exploring possibilities of export of India-built railway coaches and wagons; and

(b) what has been the outcome of the quotations submitted through the State Trading Corporation against the global enquiries issued by Pakistan and Argentine Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The delegations found that there were in general favourable possibilities for export of rolling stock and other Railway equipment to these countries. As a result, tenders were submitted by the State Trading Corporation on behalf of the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, for the supply of passenger coaches to Pakistan and Argentina.

(b) Final decision on the Pakistan tender is not yet known. The Argentine Railways have awarded the contract to two local firms, who will manufacture the coaches indigenously in collaboration with some foreign manufacturers.

Flood Control Works on Brahmaputra

***668. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reciprocal arrangement for study of flood control works on Brahamaputra between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, how many times engineers from East Pakistan have visited these control works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). At a Conference held in New Delhi in August, 1956 at Ministerial level the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to co-operate in tackling the problems of floods in the eastern regions of the two countries. At the request of the Pakistan delegation, it was then also agreed to afford facilities to a team of Pakistani engineers to see certain flood control works along the river Brahmaputra in Assam. No such visit has taken place so far. Sometime back, a reference was received from Pakistan for the visit of a team of Pakistani Engineers along the river Brahmaputra by steamer. This request is under consideration.

Gas Fuel for Cooking and Industrial Purposes in Delhi

***669. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 379 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the drawing of the scheme to supply gas fuel for cooking and industrial purposes to ease coal shortage in Delhi; and

(b) the details of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No further progress has yet been made. The report is still under the consideration of the authorities concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Chemical Fertilizers

***670. Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the dangerous effects of chemical fertilizers on the fertility of the soils and the quality of food;

(b) whether it is true that the fertilizers exhaust the productivity of the soil in the long run and make the land barren and unproductive as happened in U.S.A. and other Western countries;

(c) whether the Minister is aware of Sir Albert Howards findings in India during his forty years of stay during which he discovered that fertilizers are a great menace to the soil and upset the nutritive value of the food; and

(d) how is it that while the Western Nations are changing to organic farmining, we, in India are introducing the chemical farming?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). There is no evidence to support this view. Long term experiments conducted in India have shown that the use of chemical fertilizers in proper combination has no deleterious effect on the productivity of the soil.

(c) Sir Albert Howard advocated the use of organic manures. This did not, however, imply that chemical fertilizers should not be used. What is required for the Indian soils is a proper combination of chemical fertilizers and organic manures.

(d) This is not borne out by facts. Increasing quantities of chemical fertilizers are being used in Western countries every year.

Central Council of Ayurvedic Research

***671. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 424 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the curriculum and syllabus for students of Ayurvedic formulated by the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Miniser of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

डाक तथा तार का नया सब-डिवीजन

६७२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ५८४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल के डाक तार विभाग में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था के पुनर्गठन के लिये जो दो नये सब डिवीज़न बनाये गये हैं, उन्हे कहां स्थापित किया गया है और उनका कार्यक्षेत्र कहां तक फैला हुआ है ; और

(ख) उसके बाद इस कार्य में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए नैनीताल और नजीबाबाद में दो उपमण्डल बनाए गए हैं ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त मंडलों और उप-मंडलों को बनाने के सवाल पर तेज़ी से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Agricultural Commission

672-A.
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakat Darshan:
Shi Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1128 on the 1st September, 1961 and state the upto date progress made in appointing an Agricultural Commission with a view to survey all aspects of agriculture?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Replies from three State Governments are still awaited. They are being reminded.

Wheat Imported from America

***672-B. Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of food imported from America and stored in our bins;

(b) whether it is a fact that this wheat has been sprayed with dozens of strong poisons which are liable to cause cancer and other degenerative diseases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the wheat was stored in America for long years and have become unfit for human consumption; and

(d) whether its nutritive value has been tested?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Imports of American wheat are restricted only to the first two grades out of the 5 grades of wheat available there. Imports of rice are restricted to qualities having not more than 25 per cent brokens. On arrival in India foodgrains are stored almost entirely in conventional bagged storage. All imported foodgrains are subjected to analysis of quality in the U.S. and again in India on receipt.

(b) No Sir. There are rigid rules in regard to testing of chemical residues in U.S.A. and tests are also carried out in India.

(c) Stocks of foodgrains which have become unfit for human consumption as a result of long storage are not capable of being fitted into any of the 5 official grades that are offered for human consumption.

(d) The nutritive value of each consignment of foodgrains is tested on arrival in India.

Railway Accidents

***673. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Railway accidents took place on the 26th November, 1961 near Agra and Tatanagar; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The accident between Agra City and Raja-ki-Mandi on Central Railway occurred on 25-11-61 (and not on 26-11-61, while accident at Jhargram on the Howrah-Nagpur Section of South Eastern Railway took place on 26-11-61.

(b) The causes of both these accidents are under investigation.

Agricultural University at Ludhiana

1426. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the further progress made in the proposal to raise Government Agricultural College and Research Institute, Ludhiana to a modern residential agricultural university on the pattern of the land grant colleges in the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Government of Punjab have since enacted the neces? sary legislation for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Ludhiana. The question of financial assistance by the Government of India for the establishment of University is, however, still under consideration.

Paradip Port

1427. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the further progress made regarding the development of port facilities at Paradip in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bhhadur): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 63].

Model Town Planning Legislation

1428. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1727 on the 21st August, 1961 and state the upto-date progress made in the finalisation of Model Town Planning Legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The draft Model Town Planning Legislation as finalised by the Committee of three Ministers was considered and approved by the 2nd Conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning held at Trivandrum in October, 1961. At the recommendation of this conference, the draft legislation has since been recommended to the State Governments for consideration in framing legislation both for the preparation and implementation of plans, with such modifications as may be necessary to suit local needs and conditions.

Small Pox in the Country

1429. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how many persons died of smallpox in India during the last six months and the help rendered by the Central Government for vicitims of the disease in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Number of deaths from small-pox recorded in the various States is given in statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 64].

No request was received by the Central Government for any assistance to the vitims of the disease.

Forest Wealth

1430. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart in 1961-62 by the Centre for preserving and increasing the forest wealth of the country; and

(b) what will be the distribution of that amount, State-wise?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). In accordance with the revised financial procedure a combined provision is made for forestry and soil conservation schemes. The amounts provided for 1961-62 are as given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 65].

Sanctions for the permissible amounts to States will be issued in March 1962 on the basis of actuals for the first three quarters and estimated expenditure for the fourth quarter of the year.

New Delhi Telephone Exchange

1431. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trunk calls booked at New Delhi Telephone Exchange since 1st January, 1960 up to date;

(b) the number of calls cancelled out of them;

(c) the reasons for cancellation; and

(d) the amount of loss that Government had to suffer on that account?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Total number of out-going trunk calls booked at New Delhi Trunk Telephone Exchange from 1-1-60 to 30-9-61 is 2,213,161.

(b) and (c). No calls are cancelled by the department of its own accord. Calls are kept pending until they are tried and become effective or ineffective unless they are cancelled by the booking party. Details of cancellations are not maintained separately but form part of the ineffective calls which amounted to 385,273 calls during this period.

On an average the calls ineffective due to Subscriber's and due to Departmental reasons are as fellows:—

Due to Subs.	12% of booked calls.
Due to Deptt.	8-10% of booked calls.

(d) Since ineffective calls are not valued, and since it is not possible to determine what calls would otherwise have been cancelled, it is not possible to assess the revenue that may have accrued from these Calls.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

1432. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections received during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) the number of persons granted telephone connections;

(c) whether certain persons have been granted new telephone connections in addition to their old ones;

(d) if so, the basis on which these connections have been granted and the number thereof; and

(e) when the remaining connections are expected to be given to those persons who have not been granted so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The total number of applications for telephone connections received during the last three years from 1-4-1958 to 3-1-161 in Delhi is 23160.

(b) 13728 (from 1-4-58 to 31-3-61).

(c) Yes.

(d) Telephone connections are given on the basis of applications registered in the waiting list under various categories. These are alloted according to the turn in the waiting list in each category. Out of turn connections are provided on the advice of the Telephone Advisory Committee or on recommendations of Govt. or for traffic reasons. All applications, whether for first telephones or for additional telephones, are considered without distinction.

There is no ban on the allotment of more than one telephones. The approximate number of cases in which new connections have been granted in addition to old ones is 250.

(e) Every effort is being made to provide connections to applicants in the waiting list. However, it is seen that demand is rising more rapidly than the resources available to the Department.

Khosla Committee Report

1433. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of recommendations of the Khosla Committee on Railway Bridges, which have since been accepted and implemented by Government; and

(b) the recommendations which are still to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The five recommendations made by the Khosla Committee as a short term plan have been accepted. Out of these, three have already been implemented. The implementation of the remaining two will have to await the result of actual field observations over a period of 2 or three years.

Action regarding the five long term recommendations which have also been accepted is being taken in collaboration with the Ministries and departments concerned. Their implementation will take some time.

Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project

1434. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2723 on the 4th April, 1961 and state the upto-date position with regard to the Irrigation and Power Works under the Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 66].

Quarters at Batala

1435. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railway employees at Batala during 1960-61;

(b) the number of quarters alloted; and

(c) the number of employees on the waiting list for allotment as on the 1st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) 19 Class III and 4 class IV staff.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

1436. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Punjab Government during the Second Five Year Plan for rural electrification;

(b) achievements of Government in the rural electrification programme in Punjab; and

(c) the number of new villages and small towns listed for electrification district-wise during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, no financial assistance was advanced specifically for rural electrification schemes. These schemes were financed by the State Governments from the loan assistance provided by the Centre for Miscellaneous Development Schemes, and for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities. A scheme for advancing Central loan assistance for rural electrification was introduced in 1959-60. The request of the Government of Punjab to treat an expenditure of Rs. 77.09 lakhs incurred by them in 1959-60 for rural electrification schemes as a loan is under consideration.

As regards 1960-61—the last year of the Second Plan—no Central assistance was granted as the State Government did not submit any proposal in this connection.

(b) 2,962 villages were electrified till 31-3-1961.

(c) 2,000 villages are planned to be electrified in the Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan. District-wise break-up has not yet been finalized.

Overbridge at Vijayawada

1437. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3046 on the 1st September, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in regard to the construction of road overbridge at Vijayawada Station; and

(b) the time by which the construction will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The scheme is still being examined and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly as regards the location of the bridge and the allocation of the cost. Preparation of plans and estimates would be taken up thereafter.

(b) It is too early to indicate a target date for completion of the work, at this stage.

Push-button Signals at Delhi Station

1438. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given the Unstarred Question No. 3078 on the 1st September, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to replace the conventional manually operated railway signalling system at Delhi Railway Station by push-button signals

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): An order for the supply of Route-Relay Push-Button Interlocking equipment at Delhi Main has already been placed and the work is expected to be completed before the end of 1963.

Drinking Water at Singanapur

1439. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no drinking water facilities at Singanapur Station on Parbhani-Purli-Vaijnath line of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to provide drinking water facilities at the above Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. Water drawn from a well in the station premises is stored in eathern containers for the use of passengers.

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1440. Shri P. C. Borooah Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the representatives of the Central Government and the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra was held at Bangalore in October this year to discuss the progress of minor irrigation schemes in the region; and

(b) if so, what were the main observations and recommendations made at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The main observations and recommendations made at the meeting are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 67].

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1441. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the representatives of the Central Government and the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir was held in New Delhi in October, 1961 to discuss the progress of minor irrigation schemes in the region; and

(b) if so, what were the main observations and recommendations made at the conference?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The main observations and recommendations made at the meeting are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 68].

Hindustan Shipyard

1442. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard have received new orders for the construction of vessels; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. Orders have been received for nine vessels of the Mitsubishi type. Of these, six are from the Shipping Corporation of India and three from the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Devnagri Numericals on Motors Cars

1443. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are not in favour of Devnagri numericals on motor cars; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government are not in favour of the exclusive use of Devnagri numerals in the number of plates of motor cars;

(b) Article 243(1) of the Constitution of India requires that the forms of numerals to be used for official purposes in the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals. The registration marks prescribed in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, which is a Central Act, are necessarily in conformity with this requirement.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1444. { **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the turbines in Durgapur Power Station are commissioned;

(b) the maximum load each of the turbines is producing; and

(c) whether full payments of the cost had been effected to M.A.N. Company?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Both the turbines have been elected and given a trial run. One has been taken over by the Damodar Valley Corporation on satisfactory performance. The other has been shut down for final adjustments before being taken over by the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(b) The first turbine is working to full capacity of 82,500 kW. The second one worked on loads varying between 45,000 and 74,000 kW for three months before it was shut down.

(c) Ninety percent payment has been made according to the contract. Balance ten percent payment will fall due twelve months after taking over, subject to satisfactory performance.

Rail Link from Mukerian to Talwara at Beas Dam

1445. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of rail-link from Mukerian to Talwara at the Beas Dam has been finalised; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take to complete this rail link?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections and P. & T. Offices in Andhra Pradesh

1446. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones to be installed in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of Posts and Telegraph Offices to be opened during the same period; and

(c) the proposed expenditure for them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 16,650.

(b) 2,500 Post Offices.
209 Telegraphh Offices approx.

(c) Proposed approximate expenditure:

Telegraph Offices	Rs. 24 lakhs
Telephones	Rs. 53 lakhs
Post Offices	Rs. 6.92 lakhs.

Overbridge at Mahbubabad Station

1447. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) the progress since made in regard to the construction of over-bridge at Mahbubabad Station in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the total cost of the work completed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The general policy regarding construction or over/under-bridges across Railway line is that the Railways undertake such works wherever the State Government recommend them and indicate the year in which they would be able to provide funds to meet the Road Authority's share of the cost of the works. No proposal has been received so far from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for provision of a road over-bridge at Mahbubabad Station during the Third Plan Period.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Pathankot Station

1448. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the preparation of a master plan for Pathankot Junction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no proposal at present to prepare a master plan for Pathankot as the existing facilities are considered adequate for the present.

Fertilizers for Andhra Pradesh

1449. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be please to state:

(a) whether the requirements of Andhra Pradesh are being met in regard to the fertilizers; and

(b) the total consumption of fertilizers during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, but supply is limited according to the availability of stocks in the Central Fertiliser Pool.

(b) The quantities actually consumed by Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61 and the supply made so far during 1961-62 are given below:—

(figures in metric tonnes)

Kind of Fertilisers.	Consumption during 1960-61 (12 months)	Supply from 1-4-61 to 30-11-61 (8 months)
Sulphate of Ammonia	55,722	76,400
Urea	5,730	30,200
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate . .	5,746	13,900
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. . .	10,144	42,500

Central Arid Zone Research Institute of Rajasthan

1450. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute of Rajasthan since its inception; and

(b) the total capital and recurring expenditure involved in the Institute?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 69].

Chandrapura Scheme of D.V.C.

1451. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Chandrapura scheme of the DVC was sanctioned, works of the project taken in hand and when it will be completed;

(b) how many years were taken to complete Bokaro and how it will compare with Chandrapura and what are the reasons for the difference, if any;

(c) whether the planning and design of Chandrapura is in the hand of same DVC engineer who handled Durgapur scheme and if so, what are the reasons for it; and

(d) to what extent recent newspaper report is correct to the effect that no progress has been made at Chandrapura?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Of the two units of 125 MW each, the first unit was sanctioned in 1958 and the second in 1959. The orders were placed in 1960/1961. The first unit is likely to be completed by the end of 1964 and the second three months thereafter.

(b) Of the four units at Bokaro, the first three of 50 MW each were completed in 48 to 55 months and the fourth unit of 75 MW in about 43 months from the date of placement of orders for equipment with the suppliers. On this basis, two units at Chandrapura of 125 MW each are likely to be completed in 43 and 47 months respectively. Despite variation in the nature and size of the units at the two stations, the construction schedule for the Chandrapura units compares favourably with that for the Bokaro units.

(c) Basic planning and design of the Chandrapura Thermal Station is primarily the responsibility of Gibbs and Hill Inc., U.S.A., Consultants to D.V.C. for this scheme. In the case of the Durgapur scheme, the planning, design and construction management was the responsibility of Kujian Corporation, U.S.A.

(d) It is not clear which newspaper report is referred to. However, it is not correct to say that no progress has been made at Chandrapura. The colony, roads, etc. have been constructed and orders for over 60 per cent of the equipment have been placed.

Railway Loco Shed at Purulia

1452. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Loco shed at Purulia has all of a sudden been closed down;

(b) if so, reasons for such closure;

(c) why such closure has been effected before change-over of the Purulia-Kotshila section from narrow to broad gauge; and

(d) when the work of converting this section from narrow to broad gauge will begin and be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. Narrow gauge power is still posted there to work the trains between Purulia and Kotshila.

(b) Consequent upon the conversion of Muri-Ranchi Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge, 9 engines have had to be transferred to Ranchi for working between Ranchi and Lohardaga and a Shed at Ranchi is being made available for attending repairs to these engines.

(c) Does not arise in view of parts (a) and (b) above.

(d) There is no proposal to convert the Purulia-Kotshila section into broad gauge.

Suction Dredger for Calcutta Port

1453. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications be pleased** to rafer to replies given to Starred Question No. 579 on 17th August, 1961 and Starred Question No. 1025 on 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in addition to two big suction dredgers the Calcutta Port Commissioners also propose to obtain one smaller suction dredger and two grab dredgers during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether orders have been placed for any of these dredgers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any sources other than U.K. firms are being explored for these dredgers; and

(e) the extent to which the total annual cost of dredging operations in the river Hooghly is likely to go up during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Commissioners have provided in their Third Five Year Plan programme for the construction of two big Suction Dredgers, one small Suction Dredger and two grab dredgers.

(b) and c). No order has so far been placed for any of these craft.

(d) Tenders will be invited on a global basis.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on dredging excluding depreciation of the dredging fleet during the year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 88·17 lakhs. In view of the proposed additions to the Commissioners' fleet, the cost of dredging operations will no doubt rise during the Third Plan period. It is difficult at this stage to give any idea of the increase in expenditure. On a rough estimate, maintenance of a large suction dredger entails an additional expenditure of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. In the case of grab dredgers and small suction dredger, the expenditure will be considerably less.

Production and Consumption of Milk

1454. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the production and *per capita* consumption of milk at present in the different States in India, State-wise; and

(b) what was the production of milk and *per capita* consumption of milk in Orissa in 1951, 1956 and in 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, Annexure No. 70].

Indo-Ceylon Air Talks

1455. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ceylon Minister of Transport and Communications visited India recently to have talks about the collaboration between Air Ceylon International and the Air India International;

(b) if so, the result of the talks; and

(c) the progress made in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ceylonese Minister of Transport and Works, Mr. P. B. G. Kalugalla visited India in September, 1961. He was accompanied by Mr. W.A.E. Molamure, General Manager of Air Ceylon. They had general discussions with the senior executives of the Air-India International Corporation.

(b) No concrete proposals were made or received.

(c) Air Ceylon were interested in having an arrangement with an International Airline in order to continue to operate their longhaul international services, which hitherto they were operating in collaboration with K.L.M. Since the International Airports in Ceylon can only take small or medium size Jets, which Air-India does not operate, there is no scope, at present, for collaboration of the kind desired by Air Ceylon.

Aerodrome at Khajuraho

1456. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Quesion No. 3146 on the 1st September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to open an airport at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The detailed estimates for the scheme are nearing finalisation.

हरिद्वार में कुम्भ मेले के लिये व्यवस्था

१४५७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७४९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिद्वार में अगले कुम्भ मेले के लिये कोई यात्रियों को लाने ले जाने की विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) लगभग कितने लाख मनुष्यों के इस मेले में भाग लेने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या मेले के लिये कुछ अन्य छोटे स्टेशन तथा अतिरिक्त टिकटघर खोले जायेंगे?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). कोचिंग स्टाक, गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगाने की गुंजाइश, इंजनों के उपलब्ध होने, लाइन की क्षमता और माल-यातायात के परिवहन का विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए अप्रैल, १९६२ में हरिद्वार के कुंभ मेले के अवसर पर यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ के संतोषप्रद परिवहन के लिए यथासम्भव स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलायी जायेंगी और वर्त्तमान गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा दी जायेंगी। लक्सर-हरिद्वार-ऋषिकेश सेक्शन पर लाइन की क्षमता बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

मेला यातायात को जो सुविधाएं दी जानी ह उनमें क्रासिंग और फ्लैग स्टेशन खोलना मेला क्षेत्र में टिकट घर खोलना, हरिद्वार रेलवे स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त टिकट खिड़कियां खोलना, पब्लिक टेलीफोन लगाना, पीने के लिए अधिक पानी की व्यवस्था और

यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार खान-पान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ग) सिविल अधिकारियों के अनुमान के अनुसार १९६२ के कुंभ मेले के अवसर पर लगभग १२ लाख यात्री रेल यात्रा करेंगे ।

(घ) जी हां ।

World Bank Loan for Railways

1458. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 143 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the World Bank for the loan for Indian Railways have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the negotiations, a loan of 50 million dollars equivalent to Rs. 23·81 crores has been approved by the World Bank in October 1961.

Amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

1459. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 700 on the 11th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act with a view to make it simpler and more effective?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The various suggestions for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, have been considered by a sub-committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards, after obtaining the views of the State Governments/Administrations. The report of the sub-committee will be considered by the Central Committee for Food Standards, which is an advisory body set up under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to advise the Central and State Governments in matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

The matter is also being considered by a committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

Nagarjunasagar Project

1460. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 703 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally fixed the terms of payment of interest charges on the loan advanced for Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Chambal Power to Banswada

1461. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 702 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to provide Chambal power to Banswada; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that Banswada will ultimately get Chambal power. No definite indication can be given at present as to the time by which Chambal power will be made available to Banswada.

देहरादून वन गवेषणा संस्था

१४६२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहरादून की वन गवेषणा संस्था को विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा देने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

Tube-well Irrigation in Bihar

1463. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the expansion of tube-well irrigation in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, important features of such a scheme;

(c) what is the total number of tube-wells for irrigation so far sunk;

(d) whether any inquiry has been made as to the working of these tube-wells; and

(e) if so, the result of such an inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A scheme has yet to be formulated but financial provision to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for construction of deep tubewells during the Third Plan period. The question of pin-pointing sites is presently under the consideration of the State Government.

(c) 1961.

(d) and (e). The State Government set up two Committees, one to study the economy of tubewells, and the other to suggest ways and means for the fullest possible development of irrigation from State Tubewells. The reports of these Committees are being examined by the State Government.

Export of Sugar to Pakistan

1464. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations with Pakistan have begun pertaining to the export of sugar to that country; and

(b) if so, at what stage are these negotiations?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No negotiations are in progress with Pakistan for export of sugar to that country.

(b) Does not arise.

मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली

१४६५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज के लिये बहुत से उपकरण भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका मूल्य क्या है और वे किन शर्तों पर दिये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). कोलम्बो-योजना की टेकनीकल-सहयोग योजना के अन्तर्गत ब्रिटिश सरकार ने मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली को, २,१०० पाउण्ड के उपकरण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । ये उपकरण ब्रिटिश सरकार की ओर से दान के रूप में हैं ।

प्रसंकर मक्का

१४६६. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में प्रसंकर मक्का लगाने के लिये किये गये प्रयोगों से किन्हीं विशेष बातों का पता लगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तथ्यों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) प्रयोगों से पता चला है कि प्रसंकर मक्का के बीज से देशी किस्मों की उपज की तुलना में बहुत अधिक उपज प्राप्त होती है। और प्रयोगों के आधार पर देश भर के खेतों में प्रयोग करने के लिए चार प्रसंकरों को चुन लिया गया है।

(ख) अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, चुनी हुई प्रसंकर किस्मों के देश भर में फैलाने के लिए सुधरे बीजों का एक निगम स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

परिवार-नियोजन

१४६७. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार-नियोजन के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम को पूर्ण रूप से लागू करने के लिये कोई विशेष विभाग खोलना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्योरा है

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मौजूदा संगठनों को सशक्त बनाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ? इनका ब्योरा अभी निश्चित नहीं किया गया है ।

Cancer

1468. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cancer disease is increasing in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are only 3 hospitals for its treatment which cannot treat all the patients; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the number of the hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is not possible to say definitely whether cancer is on the increase, as accurate information about its incidence is not available.

(b) No. A statement showing the number of hospitals, State-wise, where facilities for the treatment of cancer are available, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 71].

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में क्षय रोगियों का घर पर इलाज

१४६९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षय रोगियों का घर पर इलाज करने के लिये दिल्ली में कोई योजना मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अधीन कितने रोगियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था होगी ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) घर के अन्य लोगों को छूत से बचाने के लिए क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग १५,००० ।

(ग) लगभग ४ लाख रुपये ।

(घ) जी हां ।

दिल्ली में चर्म रोग

१४७०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों ने नाइलोन इत्यादि के प्रयोग से होने वाले चर्म-रोगों के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये क्या कोई अध्ययन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख) जी हां रबर, नाइलोन इत्यादि संघटकों का अभी परीक्षण किया जा रहा है कि इनके प्रयोग से होने वाले रोगों के वास्तविक कारणों का पता लग सके ।

Over-head Bridge at Ludhiana

1471. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposal to have over-head Bridge in Miller Ganj area of Ludhiana Town has materialised; and

(b) whether the hindrance lies in its early implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work of construction of a road over-bridge in Millerganj on the G.T. Road at Ludhiana has been referred till 1963-64 at the request of the Government of Punjab who are to construct, at their cost, the sloping road approaches to the bridge.

Cooperative Development

1472. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any schemes for co-operative development for 1961-62;

(b) if so, what are the schemes; and

(c) what financial assistance has been given to Punjab for the purpose so far in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government submitted schemes of cooperative development involving an outlay of Rs. 68.06 lakhs for the year 1961-62. A statement showing scheme-wise break-up of the above outlay together with physical target is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 72].

(c) The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board has so far released assistance amounting to Rs. 20.85 lakhs (Rs. 13.35 lakhs as loans and Rs. 7.50 lakhs as subsidies) in three quarterly instalments for schemes coming within its purview. For cooperative training and education and for cooperative farming schemes, central assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.62 lakhs (Rs. 2.43 lakhs as loans and Rs. 4.19 lakhs as grants) has been allocated. This assistance is being made available through the system of ways and means advances to the state government.

Export of Sugar

1473. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to a suggestion made by the Chairman of the Export Division of the Indian Sugar Mills Association to the effect that the export of sugar could be linked through bilateral commodity exchange deals with import of industrial raw materials; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme is drawn up by Government in the light of this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, a proposal to this effect has been received.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

National Small-Pox Eradication Programme

1474. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Nanjappan: }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2263 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the reports on the Pilot Projects started as part of the preparatory measures for the implementation of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme have been studied by Government;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) when the actual Eradication Programme is expected to be launched;

(d) special assistance in the shape of vaccine etc. so far received and expected to be received from foreign countries; and

(e) what percentage of vaccine is produced in this country to meet the eradication programme and steps taken to meet the whole demand?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Small-pox Pilot Projects Committee have affirmed the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Small-pox that the entire Small-pox Eradication Programme should be completed within three years. The Eradication Programme will be launched shortly.

(d) and (e). There are at present 13 vaccine producing institutes situated in eleven States currently providing all the small-pox vaccine used in the country. The present capacity of vaccine production of all these institutes is approximately 75 million standard doses. For the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, approximately 250 million additional doses of vaccine will be needed to cover the entire population of the country. The Government of India have accepted the offer of the Government of the U.S.S.R. of 250 million doses of freeze dried vaccine free of charge. The vaccine will be made available to the Government of India by the Government of the U.S.S.R. in quarterly instalments of 31.5 million doses. The first instalment of 31.5 million doses of freeze dried vaccine from the Government of the U.S.S.R. is expected to be received in India early in January 1962. All this is expected to meet the vaccine requirements of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme.

Dining Car with Grand Trunk Express

1475. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dining Car is run overnight in the Grand Trunk Express Train Nos. 319 and 15 from Hyderabad station without any use whatever till the next morning; and

(b) if so, why is this hauling capacity wasted with the resultant wear and tear of the rolling stock?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Dining Car service on the Grand Trunk Express Trains is provided between Kazipet and Bina. The headquarters of this service is located at Secunderabad as facilities that exist at this station do not obtain at Kazipet for examination and attention to Dining Cars, procuring provisions including perishables and quarters for staff.

Development of Mahi River Basin

1476. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-purpose development scheme for the Mahi river basin has been recently drawn up; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 73].

नगर आयोजन तथा विकास परियोजनायें

१४७७. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली आदि वृहत् नगरों के केन्द्रीय भागों से नगर अयोजन और विकास परियोजनाओं के नाम पर महतरों और अन्य निर्धन लोगों को बाहर निकाला जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह न्यायोचित है ;

(ग) क्या उनकी जमीनें जबरदस्ती लेकर उनके प्लाट बना कर बेचा जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या उन्हें नाम मात्र का मुआवज़ा दिया जाता है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस ओर कोई ध्यान दे रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । अधिक घने बसे हुए क्षेत्रों का पुनर्विकास करते हुए वहां पर पार्क, स्कूल आदि सुविधाओं को देने के उद्देश्य से कुछ आबादी का हटाना आवश्यक हो जाता है और इस प्रकार हो सकता है कि समाज के किसी वर्ग पर इसका असर पड़े । किन्तु यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मेहतर तथा अन्य गरीब जातियों पर ही इसका असर पड़े । चूंकि अधिकांश घनी बसी हुई बस्तियों में कम आय वाले लोगों की ही अधिकता होती है अतः समय-समय पर ऐसी योजनाओं का असर उन्हीं पर पड़ता है । तथापि प्रत्येक स्थिति का निर्णय उसके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर करना पड़ता है, उसका कोई सामान्यकरण नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । जमीन हमेशा कानून के आधार पर ही ली जाती है ।

(घ) मुआवजा भूमि प्राप्त करने के कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दिया जाता है ।

(ङ) निष्पादन प्राधिकारियों को साधारणतया हिदायतें दी जाती हैं कि वे सुनिश्चित कर लें कि ऐसा करने से कम से कम विस्थापन हो और वे यह प्रयत्न करें कि गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों आदि को यथासंभव मौजूदा अथवा समीपस्थ स्थानों पर ही बसाया जाये ताकि वे लोग अपने रोजगार के क्षेत्रों से न उखड़ें ।

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

1478. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Research Institute of Dehra

Dun has evolved a process to make plastic boards of oil of arecanut husk and teak sapwood; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to put the process to commercial use?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. The Forest Research Institute has worked on processes for making plastic boards from arecanut husk, teak wood waste and other lignocellulosie wastes but not from the oil of the husk.

(b) The processes are yet to be tried on a pilot basis before commercial possibilities are established.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1479. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the representatives of Central Government and the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh was held at Bhubaneshwar in October to discuss development of minor irrigation schemes; and

(b) what were the main observations and recommendations made at the conference?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The main observations and recommendations made at the meeting are:

1. There is need for carrying out more intensified and systematic surveys on minor irrigation.
2. The pace of implementation should be increased from the very first year of the Third Five Year Plan.
3. Engineering Minor Irrigation Cells should be set up in all the States to deal with technical aspects of all minor irrigation schemes in a unified and integrated manner.
4. Certain percentage of electrical potential available in the States should be specifically earmarked for use on agricultural pumping and the rate per unit of electricity should be low enough to be economical for agricultural pumping.
5. The responsibility for maintenance of works belonging to groups of cultivators should be increasingly placed on local organisations like the Panchayats, etc. and adequate steps should be taken to provide such organisations with necessary statutory powers, adequate finances and technical staff for carrying out maintenance work.
6. For bringing about better utilisation of irrigation facilities, a Water Utilisation Board should be set up in each State.
7. Research and Training Programmes should be initiated in the techniques of design and construction of minor irrigation works and water use with a view to bringing down the cost of construction. consistent with efficiency and safety requirements and bringing about more economic use of irrigation facilities.

Casual Labour at Kharagpur

1480. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3497 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on basis of new rates for casual labour supplied by the local authorities, the District Engineer, Kharagpur, South Eastern Railway had issued orders for enhancing rates of casual labour (P.W.I.) with effect from 1st October, 1958;

(b) the reason for staying the enhancement; and

(c) the position at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposals for enhancing rates are still under examination by the Railway administration.

Money Order Service

1481. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the senders of money orders in Delhi and New Delhi are put to great inconvenience due to rush at money order counters of Post Offices;

(b) whether to obviate this inconvenience any simple method to expedite the disposal and receipt of money orders and checking of forms has been thought of; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to meet the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) We are aware that during the first eight to ten days in a month, there is a heavy rush of customers at money order counters.

(b) and (c). Additional counters are opened at the large Post Offices and also at the smaller Offices, is possible, in order to cope with the increased traffic. The question of utilising mechanical devices is also under consideration with a view to expediting booking of money orders.

Milk Powder from U.S.A.

1482. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received 2.5 million lbs. of milk powder from U.S.A. in October, 1961; and

(b) how much has been distributed among the flood victims?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. The T.C.M. authorities had agreed to s ply 1250 short tons *i.e.* 2.5 million lb of milk powder for relief in flood-affected areas. Since T.C.M. milk was not immediately available, Government arranged with the UNICEF authorities in the country to supply the required quantity out of their local stocks as loan to the T.C.M. The UNICEF have recently released the quantity out of their local stocks, out of which 950 tons has been allocated for flood relief to the State Governments concerned as indicated below:

1. Government of Madras .	250 tons.
2. Government of Kerala . .	150 tons.
3. Government of Maharashtra .	750 tons.
4. Government of Orissa . .	100 tons.
5. Government of Mysore .	150 tons.
6. Government of Punjab	50 tons.
7. Government of Uttar Pradesh	75 tons.
8. Government of Bihar . .	100 tons.
TOTAL	950 tons.

Scheduled Castes in P. & T.

1483. Shri Manay: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates who secured more than 30% aggregate marks in the examinations held by the P. & T. Department for the posts of Inspectors of Post Offices and Inspectors of R.M.S. and Telegraphmasters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department were not selected for appointment to such posts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reserved quota in these categories was not fulfilled; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not selecting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to complete the reserved quota?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who secured not less than 45 per cent marks in the aggregate after obtaining the minimum fixed for each paper were selected upto the number of vacancies reserved for them.

(b) Orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in departmental competitive examinations were issued in October, 1954. During the period from 1955 to 1960 (results of the 1961 Inspectors' examination have not been announced) 102 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 10 candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 800 belonging to other communities were selected for the Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S.' cadres. Thus 11.2 per cent of the selected candidates were from Scheduled Castes against the All India reservation of 12.5 per cent provided for them and 1.1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes against the reservation of 5 per cent. In Telegraphs Masters' cadre out of 174 and candidates selected, 18 were of Scheduled Castes and none belonging to Scheduled Tribes. This comes to 10.3 per cent of the total selected for Scheduled Castes against the all India reservation of 12.5 per cent. Thus the shortfall is negligible in the case of Scheduled Castes and appreciable in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) A sufficient number of such candidates, particularly of Scheduled Tribes, did not qualify in spite of the concession of moderation of marks given to them.

Confirmation of P. & T. Employees

1484. Shri Manay: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that time-scale clerks and R.M.S. sorters of the P&T Department are required to pass a written and oral examination before they are confirmed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such examination is considered necessary for confirmation by any other Department of the Government of India;

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for having different set of rules for confirmation by the P & T Department; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to bring these rules in conformity with other Departments?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir. They are required to pass an examination in departmental rules and regulations before they are declared quasi-permanent or permanent.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents

1485. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Kamal Singh:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents, both minor and major (including averted ones), since 1st October, 1961 up-to-date;

(b) loss to Railway and public property and number of injuries and deaths; and

(c) compensation paid to the victims and for the loss?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of train accidents (Collisions, derailments, Averted collisions, trains running into road traffic at level crossings, and fires in trains) which occurred on Indian Government Railways during the period from 1st October to 31st October 1961 was 171.

(b) (i) Approximate cost of damage to property amounted to 11 lakhs.

(ii) Killed—81.

Injured—315.

(c) No compensation has been paid so far. However, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 34,207 has been made.

Sale of T. B. Seals

1436. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the sale proceeds of T.B. Seals in 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) whether these figures show a decline in these proceeds; and

(c) what reasons can be assigned for this decline?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The sale proceeds of T.B. Seals during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, are as follows:

1957-58—Rs. 4,15,200.00
1958-59—Rs. 4,63,803.06
1959-60—Rs. 5,02,954.85

(b) No, as is appparent from the above figures.

(c) Does not arise.

Inland Water Transport in Kerala

1487. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance had been given to Kerala State Government for the development of inland water transport during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies

1488. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what measures were discussed in the Conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies in New Delhi for cooperative development during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to revitalise the primary societies and rectifying defects; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken for financing the cooperative farming societies outside the pilot projects?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A note containing the main subjects discussed in the recent conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies in New Delhi is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 74].

(b) The following steps are being taken to revitalise the primary societies:

(i) examination of the overdues position, drive for collection, removal of defects and expansion of membership and business.

(ii) providing subsidy for managerial staff at the rate of Rs. 900 per society spread over 3 to 5 years.

(iii) participation by the State in the share capital of selected primary agricultural credit societies; and

(iv) provision of outright grants towards special bad debt reserves of primary societies at the rate of 3 per cent of their additional lendings every year.

(c) The following assistance is proposed to be given to cooperative farming societies outside the pilot projects:

(i) medium and long term loan (average per year) Rs. 4,000.

(ii) godown-*cum*-cattle shed (75 per cent. loan and 25 per cent. subsidy) Rs. 5,000.

(iii) managerial subsidy (spread over three years) Rs. 1,200.

Cooperative farming societies are also eligible for assistance available under the C.D. Block budget and G.M.F. and other schemes of the Government.

Re-Girdering Bhima River Bridge

1489. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in re-girdering the Bhima River bridge on the Hotgi-Gadag Section of the Southern Railway;

(b) whether the bolts proposed to take base plates of trusses are eccentric;

(c) deviation in inches between the abutment and pier cap points and those of span-end holes;

(d) whether it is a fact that tie-rod joints are allowed to be fixed at an angle instead of straight ones; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take for the defective constructions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work of regirdering the bridge has been completed in all respects except for some minor items such as patch painting of girders and ballasting of approaches etc.

(b) The bolts proposed to take the base plates over the trusses are not eccentric.

(c) There is no deviation from the approved plan in regard to the distance between the trusses and their seatings on the piers and abutments, or the span end holes.

(d) There are no tie-rod joints on the bridge. However, if cross girders and stringers are meant, these have been fixed straight in accordance with the drawing and not fixed at an angle.

(e) There has been no defective construction.

D.V.C.

1490. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any General Manager of Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, when and why?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The post of Secretary, Demodar Valley Corporation, has been redesignated as 'General Manager & Secretary'. No new post of General Manager has been created.

Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation

1491. { **Shri Pahadia:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Ministers of Cooperation was held in the last week of October, 1961; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations and decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the main recommendations of the conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 75].

International Wheat Council

1492. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Wheat Council met in November this year; and

(b) if so, what observations were made at the Council about the application of the current International Wheat Agreement to India?

The Deputy of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The 33rd Session of the International Wheat Council Commenced on the 20th November, 1961 and was expected to end on the 2nd December, 1961. The proceedings of this Session are not yet available, and, therefore, it is not yet known what observations, if, any, of the type referred to in part (b) of the Question were made at the Session.

Car Plates

1493. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have allowed car plates to be written in their respective regional script and numerals;

(b) whether car plates in Devnagari scripts and numerals have created difficulty in easy reading and identification by officials and public, not conversant with Devnagari script and numerals;

(c) what steps have been taken to remove these difficulties; and

(d) whether the States concerned have agreed to the steps suggested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh alone has framed a rule under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, laying down that the registration marks of motor vehicles shall be in English letters and numerals or in Hindi with letters in Devnagri script and numerals in the international form of Indian numerals, provided that if the registration mark is in Hindi, it shall be repeated by displaying the letters in Latin character and Arabic numerals. The rules of all other States provide that the registration mark shall be in English letters and numerals.

(b) The Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Transport Development Council were of opinion that car plates in Devnagri script and numerals alone would create difficulty in their indentification by officials and public not conversant with Devnagri script and numerals.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to continue the number plates of motor vehicles in English alphabets and Arabic numerals, but there is no objection to their permitting the use of Devnagri alphabets in addition to English alphabets in writing the registration letters.

(d) Yes, through the forum of the Transport Development Council, which represents all State Governments at Ministers' level.

दिल्ली में प्रसूति केन्द्र

१४६४. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने प्रसूति केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पिछले दो महीनों में खोले गये ;

(ग) क्या उन सब में लेडी डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या जहां लेडी डाक्टों की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है उन केन्द्रों की सूची पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) दिल्ली में ६९ प्रसूति केन्द्र हैं जो दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं। इन केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली के तीन सरकारी अस्पतालों में प्रसूति कक्ष हैं ।

(ख) पिछले दो महीनों में कोई नया केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में प्रसूति केन्द्रों से सम्बन्धित नियुक्तियों की चालू प्रणाली के

अनुसार एक लेडी डाक्टर औसतन बारी-बारी से तीन से चार केन्द्रों का निरीक्षण करती है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cost of River Valley Projects

1495. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made into the increased cost of various river valley projects on account of the increase in the current prices; and

(b) if so, the total cost in the matter?

The Deputy Miinster of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No assessment has been made in regard to the increased cost of various river valley projects on account of the increase in the current prices.

(b) Does not arise.

Train Collision near Raniganj

1496. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were injured in a train collision near Raniganj on the 31st October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) No. Only one person, (who was a railway employee) sustained grievous injury and subsequently succumbed to his injuries in Asansol Railway Hospital due to a train collision between Raniganj station and Baktarnagar Block hut on 30-10-61 (and not on 31-10-61).

(b) The driver of a light engine disregarded the last stop signal of Baktarnagar Block hut in 'ON' position.

Train Derailment on Madurai Section

1497. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two goods trains were derailed on the Madurai Section of the Southern Railway on the 9th November, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) At about 6:50 hours on 9-11-61 while No. 2203 Down Goods train was on the run between Kumarapuram and Kadambur on Madurai junction-Tuticorin Section of Southern Railway, 12 wagons derailed out of which 5 capsized.

There was no casualty.

The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 13,000|- only.

(ii) At about 7·52 hours on 9-11-61 while No. 2669 Down Goods train was on the run between Karaikkudi and Kallal stations on Tiruchchirappalli —Manamadurai — Dhanushkodi section of Southern Railway, five wagons derailed and capsized.

There was no casualty.

The approximate cost of damage to railway property has been estimated to be about Rs. 8,700|- only.

Co-operative Tribunal in Tripura

1498. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for not setting up of Co-operative Tribunal in Tripura large numbers of cases are pending to be disposed of and that is the reason why the Co-operatives in Tripura cannot function properly; and

(b) if so, why the Co-operative Tribunal has not been set up in Tripura as yet and when such setting up is expected?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act as extended to Tripura contains provision for the constitution of a Tribunal. The Tripura Administration is framing rules regulating the constitution and functioning of the Tribunal. The Tribunal will be formed as soon as the rules are finalised.

Reserved Forest Area in Tripura

1499. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been notified by Government that a big area in Nidaypur, Tripura, in which some thousand families have been residing for several years, is going to be included in Reserved Forest area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such notification of Government is detrimental to the interests of many permanent settlers of that area who are facing eviction; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to solve this serious problem?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It has not been possible to locate Nidaypur in Tripura. The Administration have however issued notifications defining the outer boundaries of the areas to be placed under Reserved Forests in South Sonamura and Tulatalibari. The general policy of the Administration is to exclude all settled lands and all reclaimed cultivated lands from such areas. This will be done by issuing another notification after the internal demarcation has been completed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Board for Co-operative Training

1500. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have opposed the creation of National Board for Cooperative training; and

(b) the opinion of Tripura Administration in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The State Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal did not favour the proposal for the creation of a National Board for Cooperative Training. The Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in October, 1961 recommended that the work relating to cooperative training and education should be entrusted to a special committee of the National Cooperative Union of India.

(b) No comments were received from the Tripura Administration.

Hospitals in India run by Christian Missionaries

1501. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many hospitals and dispensaries are being run in India at present by Christian Missionary Churches; and

(b) provincial and central grant or aid given to them (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Prices of Cardamom

1502. Shri R. Narayanaswami: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of cardamom are going down; and

(b) what steps are being taken to raise the prices and thus encourage the cardamom producers?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). There has been some decline in the prices of cardamom in recent months. This decline is attributable partly to seasonal factors and partly to a significant drop in export prices. A major part of cardamoms production in India is exported and hence prices in overseas markets exercise considerable influence on home prices. Government are keeping a close watch on the price trend.

Shifting of Gauhati Goods Shed to Narang

1503. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Gauhati goods shed is proposed to be shifted to the marshalling yard at Narang station; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the construction of Brahmaputra bridge the existing marshalling yards at Pandu and Amingaon have become unusable. A new marshalling yard has, therefore, become necessary. On account of inadequacy of space at Gauhati, a decision has also been taken to develop only passenger and coaching facilities there, and for the marshalling yard to be shifted to Narang about 3 miles from Gauhati.

Joint Co-operative Farming

1504. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh State in collaboration with the Central Government is launching a new scheme of Joint Co-operative Farming wherein each Tehsil will have one Co-operative organisation;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) how the service Co-operatives which number over 12000 in Uttar Pradesh State are functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A scheme for cooperative farming formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming and in accordance with the policy decision of the Government has been included in the Third Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh. This scheme however does not envisage that each Tehsil will have one cooperative organisation.

(b) 45 pilot projects of cooperative forming are to be organised during the Third Five Year Plan period. The projects will be located in 45 districts and each project will consist of about 10 farming societies. The pilot projects will be located in Community Development Blocks where the co-operative movement and Panchayati Raj have made some headway and where local leadership is available. The programme of pilot projects will be completed during the first three years of the Plan. During the current year pilot projects have been started in 11 districts. Upto the 2nd October 1961, 13 farming societies have been organised.

It is also proposed to organise approximately 350 cooperative farming societies outside the pilot areas. 20 farming societies have been organised outside the pilot areas by 2nd October, 1961.

The scheme also provides for a programme of education and training of the various categories of personnel connected with cooperative forming.

(c) 15,258 service cooperatives have been organised in U.P. upto the end of October 1961. These societies cover about 65 per cent of the cultivating families. The total membership and paid-up share capital of these societies as on 30-6-61 were 14 lakhs and Rs. 215 lakhs respectively. During 1960-61, these societies advanced more than Rs. 9½ crores as loans to their members. The loan requirements in regard to seed, implements, fertilisers and insecticides are met as far as possible in kind.

Shahganj-Mau Line

1505. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 827 on the 25th August, 1958 regarding Azamgarh Gosaiganj Rail link and state:

(a) the sites and names of Railway stations then proposed in the project and the point at which the proposed line branched off from the Shahganj-Mau section of North Eastern Railway near Azamgarh;

(b) the reasons then given to justify the construction of the line;

(c) what will be roughly the estimated cost of construction of that line today;

(d) the major or minor bridges and the river sites where the proposed line crossed the rivers or rivulets; and

(e) at what stage the project was then abandoned and the specific reasons given therein for the abandonment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The names of Railway stations with sites proposed in the Azarmgarh-Gosaiganj project were:

Name	Site (Distance from Azamgarh) miles.
1. Azamgarh City	3½
2. Gopalpur . .	13½
3. Koelsa . .	19½
4. Atraulia . .	26½
5. Ama (flag) . .	33
6. Baskhari . .	40½
7. Tanda . .	51
8. Birahimpur .	57
9. Amsin . .	63
10. Gosaiganj .	67½

The proposed line was to take off from Azamgarh station itself (on Mau-Shahganj section of the present N.E. Railway) towards northwest.

(b) The survey was made during 1906-1907 for proposed extension of the old B. & N. W. Rly. to open up certain popular and fertile areas in the Azamgarh and Faizabad districts. It was originally intended to take the line upto Tanda only which is a large town on the Gogra River about 24 miles below Ayodhya. The local Government, however, expressed a desire that Tanda should also be connected with the old O. & R. Railway, it was therefore, tentatively decided to carry out investigation for the line upto Gosaiganj, a station on the Faizabad loop of the present Northern Railway.

(c) Rs. 3 crores (Approx.)

(d)

Name of rivers	Description of bridges.	Location
Tonse	7×40'	Between Azamgarh and proposed Azaamgarh City station at mile 3.
Chhota Sarjoo	5×40'	Between the proposed stations Koelsa and Atraulia at mile 27.
Pikia Nala	5×20'	Between Atraulia and Ama (flag) at mile 31.
Tirwa	4×40'	Between Baskhari and Tanda stations at mile 50.

(e) The scheme was dropped due to difficult ways and means position prevailing during those days. Moreover, Tanda, the only important town expected to be served by the proposed Railway, could effectively be served by a much shorter branch line from an adjacent station on the old O. & R. Railway, and the construction of this long railway line was considered not necessary. By the restoration of the Akbarpur-Tanda line Tanda is already on the railway system of India.

Improvement on Shahganj-Mau Section

1506. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to to state:

(a) the improvements in the Shahganj-Mau section of North Eastern Railway as regards renewal of track, electrification of stations, renovation of bridges and provision of passenger amenities at different stations during the period from 1956 to 1961;

(b) the number of halt stations and their names which have been set up or are being set up for the convenience of passengers during the same period;

(c) the reason for excessive rates of demurrage at Azamgarh station for certain categories of goods;

(d) whether new and fast running trains are likely to be introduced after renovation of track and bridges; and

(e) if so, by what time and in what manner?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Following are the improvements that have been or are being made.

Track Renewals:—

The track which consisted of 41¼ lbs. rails is being relaid with 60 lbs. "R" rails. So far 40 miles have been completed from the Mau end and the work is in progress on the remaining 22 miles.

Electrification of Stations:—

Azamgarh, Rani-ki-Sarai, Khorasen Road and Didarganj Road stations have been electrified.

Renovation of Bridges:—

Out of 18 under strength bridges, 8 have been already strengthened and the work on the rest is expected to be completed by September, 1962.

Additional Passenger Amenities provided:—

(i) *Hand Pumps: At Phariha* Saraimir and Didarganj Road.

(ii) *Hand Pumps and Water Cages*: At Muhammadabad, Gohna.

(ii) *Vendor's Stall, Benches in Waiting Hall and Improved Water Supply:*—

At Azamgarh.

(b) Two halt stations at Khanja and Sanjarpur have been set up. A halt station between Mau Jn. and Khurhat stations is being opened as an experimental measure for one year.

(c) Demurrage for all categories of goods at Azamgarh are realized at the same rate as at other stations of the railway.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir; speeds of existing trains are likely to be increased after the re-laying of the track and strengthening of the bridges have been completed. With regard to introduction of additional new trains, there is no proposal under consideration.

Track Renewal

1507. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table indicating the track renewal position of Indian Railways at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 76].

Asian Railway Conference

1508. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had offered all its resources in railway equipment, rolling stock, training facilities to the Asian countries attending the Third Asian Railway Conference held in New Delhi recently in order to help develop the Railways in those countries;

(b) if so, whether requests for such assistance have been received by Government from other Asian countries;

(c) if so, how many and from which countries; and

(d) what is Government's decision on those requests?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Tax on Cow and Buffalo in Delhi

1509. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual tax on a cow and a buffalo is Rs. 36 and Rs. 60 respectively in New Delhi Municipal Committee area while it is much less in the area under Delhi Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people of New Delhi have been demanding removal of this discrimination; and

(c) what has been done to meet this just and genuine complaint?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The annual tax on a cow and a buffalo is Rs. 36 and 60 respectively in New Delhi Municipal Committee area whereas it is Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 in Delhi Municipal Corporation area.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

1510. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages fall under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) what are their names;

(c) whether any steps have been taken so far to provide basic civic amenities to these villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There are no villages in the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति का पशु-चिकित्सालय

१५११. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति के पशु-पक्षी अस्पताल तथा उसके कमचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) पशु-पक्षी अस्पताल एवं चार निवास-स्थानों में बिजली है । यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के ६ क्वार्टरों में बिजली नहीं है ।

(ख) नगरपालिका ने अपने अधीन सभी चतुर्थ श्रेणी क्वाटरों में धीरे-धीरे बिजली देने का पहले ही निर्णय कर लिया है और उनमें अधिकांश में बिजली दी जा चुकी है । चूंकि इन ६ क्वार्टरों को गिराने का विचार है इसलिये इनको छोड़ दिया गया था ।

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी सेवा

१५१२. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर बाहर से प्रतिदिन कितनी रेल गाड़ियां आती हैं;

(ख) गत एक मास में इस में से कितनी गड़ियां समय पर आयीं और कितनी देर से आयीं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत-सी गाड़यां नजामुद्दीन स्टेशन तक समय पर पहुंचने के बाद भी मन्टो पुल पर बहुत देर तक खड़ी कर दिये जाने के कारण नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर देरी से पहुंचती हैं; और

(घ) इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ४१ गड़ियां, जिन में हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली ३ और हफ्तेवार चलने वाली एक वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ख)

महीना	नई दिल्ली पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या	
१९६१	कितनी गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर पहुंचीं	कितनी गाड़ियां देर से पहुंचीं
अक्टूबर	८११	४८९
नवम्बर	७६६	४९५

(ग) जी नहीं, ठीक समय पर हज़रत निजामुद्दीन पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियों को आमतौर पर मिन्टो ब्रिज स्टेशन पर खड़ा नहीं रखा जाता ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियों के संचालन पर पूरी निगरानी रखी जाती है और इस बात के लिए हर सम्भव कारवाई की जाती है कि ये गाड़ियां इस स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पर पहुंचे ।

Mata Tila Dam Project

1513. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Mata Tila Dam Project for the production of electricity; and

(b) the expected date by which electricity will be available from this project and the quantity expeeted to be made available for industrial purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Orders for the generating plant and equipment have already been placed and the delivery will commence from the beginning of 1962. During the year 1961-62, the materials for 66 KV line from Mata Tila to Jhansi, will be procured and assembled. Approximately 35 per cent. of the programme of construction of power station and 40 per cent. of the programme relating to the erection of transmission lines will be completed by March, 1962.

(b) The Mata Tila Power Station is expected to be commissioned during 1963-64. The installed generating capacity of the power station will be 30 M.W. No information is available with the Government of India in regard to the quantity available for industrial purposes.

Shifting of Paror Station

1514. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the

Panchayat of Kangra District to shift the present Paror station to the road side to Mile No. 74½; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal was examined and not accepted for want of adequate justification.

Vellore Government Hospital, Madras State

1515. **Shri Dharamalingam:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to modernise and improve the Vellore Government Hospital, North Arcot District, Madras State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated for the purpose; and

(c) when the work will start?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Diarrhoea in North Arcot District, Madras State

1516. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India conducted a survey of the North Arcot District of Madras State to examine the wide-spread of diarrhoea;

(b) if so, whether the report of the survey is ready; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). On a request from the Government of Madras, a team from the Epidemiological Section of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, was deputed early in September, 1961, to carry out *inter alia* an on-the-spot tudy of the outbreaks of diarrhoea in some taluks of the North and South Arcot districts of Madras State.

Their preliminary report is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3418/61].

Cholera in the Country

1517. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cholera deaths in the different States and Union territories this year, so far;

(b) which was the worst affected area;

(c) the total number of persons inoculated against Cholera; and

(d) the total amount spent on anti-Cholera measures in the different States and Union territories so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Fertilizer Marketing Corporation

1518. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the constitution of a fertiliser marketing corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the constitution and functions of the envisaged corporation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No decision has so far been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Urban Water Supply in Maharashtra

1519. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes of urban water supply have been recommended by the

Maharashtra State Government to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in Manmad and Yeola cities in the district of Nasik;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked to give priority to the water supply schemes at the above places; and

(d) if so, what help is being extended by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No urban water supply scheme has been submitted by the Maharashtra Government, so far, to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) No; there used to be acute scarcity of drinking water at Manmad but now with the completion of the two emergency schemes, the scarcity cannot be said to be acute.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Girana Project in Maharashtra

1520. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of the Girana Project in the State of Maharashtra has been held over;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water percolates through the earthen work that has been completed up till now;

(c) whether it is the cause for holding over the further construction of the work; and

(d) what steps have been taken to correct the above flow in the earthen work?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The Government of Maharashtra are executing the Girna Project. No information is available with the Government of India on the points raised in the question.

Rural Electrification in Nasik District, Maharashtra

1521. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Nasik District which have been recommended to be electrified during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) project from which they will be electrified; and

(c) when the supply of electric power will be given to them and quantum of power that will be made available?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Hot Boxes in Trains

1522. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hot Boxes on O.C.V.s., P.C.Vs. and wagons during the last twelve months, month by month, in the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were number of Hot Boxes on the Saloon in which the Railway Minister was travelling during the last six months, resulting in the cancellation of his journey;

(c) if so, how many times and at what distance from Delhi;

(d) whether it is a fact that the saloons which developed Hot Box are under the maintenance charge of Northern Railway with Delhi as Headquarters;

(e) if so, whether the causes for the growing number of Hot Boxes have been analysed by the Ministry; and

(f) if so, what are they and what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of hot boxes during the last 12 months *viz.*, from November 1960 to October 1961 on the Northern Railway is as under:

	PCVs.	OCVs.	Wagons.
Broad Gauge .	94	5	6312
Metre Gauge .	131	2	531
Narrow Gauge	Nil	Nil	Nil

Month-wise figures are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 77].

(b) There have been two cases of hot boxes on the saloons used by the Railway Minister. The first occurred at Mathura and the second occurred at Panki. The Minister continued his journey in the same train.

(c) Twice, at a distance of 143 KM and 424 KM from Delhi.

(d) Yes.

(e) It is not a fact that there has been an increase in number of hot boxes. However, every hot box is investigated and suitable action taken.

(f) The problem of hot boxes has been engaging the attention of Railways all over the world, and on the Indian Railways attention has been focussed on this problem for the last 30 years. No Railway has so far found a completely satisfactory solution, but the use of roller bearings does reduce the incidence of hot boxes. However, some of the steps currently being taken on the Indian Railways are:

(i) The use of roller bearings is being extended.

(ii) Experiments are being carried out to improve the method of lubricating axle boxes.

(iii) Efforts are being made to reduce impacting speeds during shunting.

(iv) Improved repair facilities are being provided.

Railway Sidings

1523. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway sidings for mills at Jagatdal, Atpur, Kankinarrah and Shyamnagar on Eastern Railway utilising municipal lands do not pay any taxes to the municipalities in their jurisdiction;

(b) whether Railway quarters also do not pay any municipal tax; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The taxes are being paid.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Civil Aviation Department

1524. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except for merger of D.A. with pay there has been hardly any increase in the salary of Junior Clerks of Civil Aviation Department since 1947;

(b) whether their duties include administration and revenue collection and other important jobs in small aerodromes and also Calcutta airport;

(c) whether it is a fact that their chances of promotion to post of senior clerks are being restricted; and

(d) whether the matter is being reviewed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The previously existing and the revised scale of pay of Junior Clerks in the Civil Aviation Department as also similar posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Government of India are as follows:

Previous scale.—Rs. 60—3—81—EB—4—125—5—130 plus Rs. 50 as dearness allowance and Rs. 5 as interim relief up to a pay of Rs. 100 and Rs. 55 as dearness allowance and Rs. 5 as interim relief for pay ranging between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150.

Revised Scale.—Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175 — 5 — 180 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 10 upto a pay of Rs. 149 and Rs. 20 thereafter.

(b) They perform the normal clerical duties which include handling of cash also. They have not to go round and collect revenue.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Delhi Zoo

1525. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new additions of rare animals have been made at Delhi Zoological Park recently; and

(b) if so, what are the animals and from where these were procured?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since answering a similar question No. 1653 on 14-3-1961 the following additions have been made:

Two Gibraltar monkeys received as gift from Spain.

Three Canada geese received as gift from the Government of United States of America.

Six Agoutes and 12 Java sparrows on exchange basis from the Calcutta Zoo.

Traffic Running Staff

1526. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Sampath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traffic Running Staff have not gained monetary benefits in the matter of Wage fixation after Second Pay Commission unlike all other categories;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in this matter affecting 13000 employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Like other categories of staff the Traffic Running staff have also gained in the matter of Wage fixation after Second Pay Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fire-fighting Tug

1527. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire-fighting tug has been built in the shipyard of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company;

(b) whether there is any proposal to build such tugs for supply to other ports in India or for commercial purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) An order was placed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners with the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd. in March 1960, for the construction of two Fire Floats at a cost of Rs. 66,99,074. One of the fire floats is in replacement of an existing fire float which has passed her useful life while the other is an addition. Both the vessels have been launched and the builders are now engaged in fitting the machinery, constructing the super-structures and completing other items of work. Delivery of the vessels is expected in June 1962.

(b) and (c). The position regarding the construction of fire fighting equipment for other Ports is as follows:

Bombay.—The Bombay Port Trust built a new fire float only in 1959.

Madras.—Orders were placed by the Madras Port Trust in September, 1961 for the supply of two Dock tugs equipped for fire-fighting purposes. One of these is in replacement of an old fire float which has been condemned. he vessels are expected to be delivered towards the end of 1962.

Visakhapatnam.—One Fire Float was constructed in March 1959.

Cochin.—A proposal to build a Fire Float for Cochin Port is under consideration.

Kandla.—It is proposed to build one Fire Float for the Port during the Third Five Year Plan period.

घोघरडीह स्टेशन से सामान भेजना

१५२८. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सकरी–निमली रेलवे लाइन पर घोघरडीह स्टेशन से कलकत्ता के लिये बुकिंग महीने में प्राय: एक या दो दिन ही खुली रहती है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि घोघरडीह से कलकत्ते की बुकिंग बंद रहने के कारण मधुबनी सबडिवीज़न की अर्थव्यवस्था तथा किसानों की उपज के मूल्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) घोघरडीहा से कलकत्ता के लिए बुक किया गया माल गढहरा में यानान्तरित होता है, इसलिए यातायात के नियमन के लिए कोटा नियत करना पड़ता है । अक्टूबर १९६१ में बाढ़ और लाइन में टूट-जूट के कारण इह स्टेशन के निर्गामी यातायात में रुकावट पड़ी लेकिन नवम्बर, १९६२ में यातायात संतोषजनक रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Director, Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi

1529. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Patel Chest Institute, who is a retired official, is allowed to draw pay *plus* pension exceeding his last pay;

(b) if so, whether it is in accordance with the fundamental rules governing fixation of pay of retired Government officials;

(c) whether it is a fact that the audit report has raised objections in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that other officials working in the Institute have been denied this privilege; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is in relaxation of the ordinary rules.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The officers concerned did not ask for any special terms and the question of giving them any special terms did not arise.

Prices of Important Cereals and Cash Crops

1530. **Shri Neswi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to work out the remunerative prices to buy and sell important cereals and cash crops like cotton, chillies and tobacco etc. in view of the policy of Government as propounded in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) steps taken to announce to the cultivators such prices well in advance of the sowing season; and

(c) the steps taken to create permanent agencies both in the centre and the States to fix such prices and take other necessary steps to implement the above policy?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member seems to be referring to the fixation and announcement of minimum and maximum prices of important foodgrains and cash crops. So far as foodgrains are concerned, the matter is under consideration. Minimum prices for sugarcane delivered to sugar factories and maximum and minimum prices for cotton are already fixed and announced before the sowing season. In the case of jute, powers have been acquired by Government under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to fix minimum and maximum prices.

(c) The proposal to set up an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee which would, *inter alia,* advise the Government on matters relating to price policy is under consideration. In the case of cotton and jute, the Textile Commissioner and Jute Commissioner respectively are the appropriate Central agencies concerned with the implementation of price policies.

Central Engineering Service (Roads)

1531. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the service cadre of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I, has not yet been constituted in implementation of the Recruitment Rules notified in September, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that promotions to some senior posts have been made without constituting the Cadre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that *ad-hoc* confirmation to some senior posts is proposed to be made without constituting the Cadre;

(d) if the reply to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, how the interests of persons recruited through U.P.S.C. on the basis of competitive examinations are proposed to be protected; and

(e) the reasons for delay in constituting the Cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). As all Class I Engineering posts in the Department of Transport (Roads Wing) are borne on the cadre of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class-I, the incumbents of these posts automatically constituted the Service with the promulgation of the Recruitment Rules for the Service in October, 1959. The seniority list of officers of and above the rank of Divisional Engineer Consultant (Class I—Senior) has already been prepared and shown to the officers concerned. The question or fixation of *inter se* seniority of officers appointed as Assistant Engineer Consultant (Class I—Junior) on the basis of the Combined Engineering Services Examination is under consideration. Their seniority list will be prepared as soon as their seniority has been determined and circulated among them.

Two officers have been promoted to the grade of Divisional Engineer Consultant after the promulgation of the Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I, Recruitment Rules. These officers were considered fit for promotion before the Recruitment Rules came into force and were promoted on the clear understanding that their promotion was purely temporary and would not entitle them to any claim of seniority over the officers not yet promoted. No *ad hoc* confirmation in the grade of Divisional Engineer Consultant is proposed to be made pending a decision on the question of fixation of seniority of Assistant Engineer Consultants. There is, therefore, no question of ignoring the interests of persons recruited through the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of competitive examinations.

Vivisection of Animals in Laboratories

1532. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the vivisection laboratories (experiments on animals) in the country, both licensed and unlicensed;

(b) the number of various species of animals used for experiments in these laboratories;

(c) the total number of animals and birds vivisected in a year;

(d) the number of those experimented without anaesthetics; and

(e) the results obtained by these experiments?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (e). In 1954, the Government of India set up a Committee to go into the whole question relating to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the course of its deliberations, the Committee collected detailed information on animal experimentation from 27 Medical Colleges, 8 Veterinary Colleges, 10 Serum and Vaccine manufacturing Institutions, 15 Medical Research Institutions and 12 Public Health Laboratories. The Committee also visited some of the leading Medical Colleges and Medical Research Institutes in the country. The details of the institutions, the nature of research and experiments on which they are engaged, and the number and species of animals used by them is contained in Chapter III and Appendix XII to the Committee's Report, which was published in 1957 and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. It will bee seen therefrom that the animals commonly used for experimentation are frogs, mice, rats, guinea-pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, sheep, goats, cattle, calves, buffaloes, horses and monkeys. Pigeons, fowls, chickens and chickemberyos are also used in some institutions. The main purposes of these experiments are diagnosis of human and animal diseases, research in the fields of medical and veterinary sciences, teaching and demonstration, preparation of Sera and Vaccine and standardisation of products other than sera and vaccine such as pharmaceuticals. According to the Committee's Report, the majority of experiments on animals carried out in India does not need anaesthesia as they consist of injections or inocculations which do not cause any appreciable suffering. Cutting operations are generally performed under the influence of anaesthesia.

No information on the subject has been collected after 1957. Chapter IV of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, however, provides for the setting up of a Committee for control and supervision of experimentation on animals, if considered necessary, on the advice of the Animal Welfare Board. The main function of this Committee would be to ensure that experiments on animals in India are performed in as humane a manner as possible.

Doctors under N.D.M.C.

1533. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors and staff posted in the dispensaries by the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been given living accommodation at long distances from the dispensaries;

(b) if so, whether it affects adversely the efficiency of the doctors and utility of the dispensaries to the public; and

(c) whether Government will, therefore, consider posting the doctors in the dispensaries nearest to their residence or provide them accommodation near the dispensaries?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities at Bharmar Sub-Post Office in Kangra

1534. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 175 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) which are the fifteen branch offices attached to the Bharmar Departmental Sub-Office;

(b) what is the number of staff category-wise attached to Bharmar Sub-Office and whether more staff is proposed to be posted; and

(c) by when Bharmar is likely to be provided Telegraph and Telephone system and how long it will take to finalise whether Dhameta will be provided with these facilities?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) (1) Chhatar Jogian (2) Brot Banal (3) Haridevi (4) Makroli (5) Rajatalab (6) Talara (7) Fatehpur (8) Sehal (9) Golwan (10) Ramnagar (11) Parol (12) Takoli Ghirthan (13) Sanohra (14) Sukkar Chaudhian (15) Larath.

(b) (i) One Sub-postmaster.

(ii) Two Extra-Departmental Delivery Agents.

(iii) One Extra-Departmental Chowkidar. One post of clerk has been sanctioned.

(c) Telegraph and telephone facilities will be provided at Bharmar by March, 1963. Sanction for providing telegraph and telephone facilities at Dhameta will be issued, if the proposal is remunerative, by January, 1962.

Upgrading of P. & T. Circle, Orissa

1535. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the question of upgrading the present status of P. and T. circle for Orissa into a major one;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) what are the difficulties in upgrading the Orissa circle into a major one?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) It was decided not to upgrade the post of D.P.T. Orissa to that of Postmaster-General for the present.

(c) At its present level of traffic and revenue, the Orissa Circle does not justify its being placed under a Postmaster-General.

R.M.S. Sections of Orissa

1536. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a few R.M.S. Section, major portion of which are running within the political boundary of Orissa have been allowed to be controlled by the different neighbouring circles like Andhra and the Post-Master General of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government propose to transfer the control over R.M.S. Sections running from Khurda Road to Vijayanagram and Jhansuguda to Raipur to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

There is only one such section between Raipur-Titilagarh under the control of the Postmaster General, Nagpur which covers a distance of only six miles more in Orissa than Central Circle.

(b) No change is considered necessary on the basis of the traffic pattern.

Tele-communication System in Orissa

1537. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal for centralising the works and transferring the administrative and technical control over the entire tele-communication system of Orissa to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Cuttack;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has materialized; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is nearing finalisation.

(c) The question requires examination from different aspects such as, efficiency of maintenance, specially of long distance communication, community of interest and pattern of flow of traffic and development of telecommunications in the region.

Postal Deliveries

1538. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 175 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post bag and even ordinary mail and T.M.O. etc. addressed to Dhameta Post Office are wrongly delivered by RMS|Postal Services at Dhaneta in the same District;

(b) if so, how Government propose to overcome this situation; and

(c) whether more staff is proposed to be posted at Bharmar Sub-P.O. for achieving efficiency?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No report has been received about mis-delivery of mail for Dhameta at Dhaneta or *vice versa.* No wrong advising of TMOs has been noticed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One post of Extra Departmental Delivery Agent has already been created from 5th September, 1961 to improve local delivery. Seven branch post offices of Bharmar Sub-office are being transferred to Rehan P.O. by upgrading the later into a Departmental Sub-Office. No additional Staff will, therefore, be justified for Bharmar Sub-office.

फेकना स्टेशन पर टीन का शेड

१५३९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद–कटिहार छोटी लाइन के फेफना स्टेशन पर टीन के शेड की व्यवस्था करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक इसकी व्यवस्था किये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि फेफना एक बड़ा स्टेशन है किन्तु वहां यात्रियों के पानी पीने के लये केवल एक पम्प है और कर्मचारियों के लिये एक भी नहीं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां से बहुत मात्रा में सामान भेजा जाता है किन्तु स्टेशन पर कोई बुकिंग कलर्क नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). फफना स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर १९६२–६३ में शेड बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) यह ठीक है कि स्टेशन पर एक ही हय-पम्प है, लेकिन इसके अलावा घड़ों और मटकों में ताजा और साफ पानी भी रखा रहता है और प्याऊ (water cages) की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है । मोजूदा यात्री-यतायात को देखते हुए यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है । कर्मचारियों के मकानों के पास दो खुले कुएं भी हैं, जो उन के लिए पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी नहीं, यहां जितना माल यातायाात होता है उसे देखते हुए यहां बुकिग कलर्क या माल बाबू रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Skimmed Milk Powder

1540. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 metric tons of imported skimmed milk powder allotted to Manipur for 1959-60 has been disposed of outside Manipur by some official of the Manipur Administration;

(b) whether another public quota of the same amount of skimmed milk powder has been allotted for the year 1960-61 for Manipur and disposed of in the same manner; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, steps taken by the Government to check the deal and punish the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Hailstorm in Manipur

1541. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a hail-storm in the valley of Manipur during the first fortnight of November, 1961 and many standing crops were affected; and

(b) if so, the extent of the damage caused to crops and areas affected in the heavy rains and hail-storm?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Sugar in Manipur

1542. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society in Manipur has stocked an abundant quantity of sugar and after the decontrol has disposed of the sugar at the enhanced rate of Rs. 1.00 per md. in addition to control rate; and

(b) if so, the amount of profit the society made on the deal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Apex Co-operative Marketing Society in Manipur had a stock of 9287 maunds of sugar at the time of decontrol. Part of the stock had deteriorated and was in damaged condition. The Society is reported to have reduced the price of damaged stock by Re. 1 per maund and raised the price of better stock by Re. 1 per maund to compensate for loss incurred on disposal of damaged sugar. It claims that no additional profit was made by doing so.

Railway Line Between Manmadurai and Kanyakumari

1543. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway line between Manmadurai and Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, the time that will be taken to implement the scheme; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry will consider the proposal of constructing this line in view of the fact that this part of the area is not served by Railways and there is a great demand for it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c). Construction of a railway line from Manmadurai to Virudhunagar is included in the physical programme of the railways in the Third Five Year Plan. The proposal to connect it with Cape Comorin would involve construction of a railway line from Tinnevelly to Cape Comorin but this is not included in the railways programme for the Third Plan.

(b) Engineering and Traffic surveys for the Manmadurai-Virudhunagar line will be carried out during this working season, which wil be followed up by construction. It is too early to say when the construction of the line will be completed.

उतरौला स्टेशन आउट एजेंसी

१५४४. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उतरौला (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में एक आउट एजेंसी थी उसे बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एजेंसी का ठेका एक बाहरी व्यक्ति को दिया गया था जिसने एजेंसी को चलाने में रुचि नहीं ली और न जिसके पास माल ढोने के लिये ट्रक थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो एजेंसी का काम किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को सौंपने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ; और

(घ) क्या एजेंसी को पुनः चालू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां, क्योंकि यातायात काफी न होने के कारण ठेकेदार ने ठेका खत्म करने का नोटिस दे दिया था ।

(ख) जी हां । यह जरूरी नहीं कि जिस व्यक्ति को जहां की आउट-एजेंसी का ठेका दिया जाय, वह वहीं का रहने वाला भी हो या उसके पास अपने ट्रक हों, क्योंकि, जरूरत पड़ने पर, वह ट्रक या दूसरे वाहन किराये पर भी ले सकता है ।

(ग) टेण्डर मांग कर और स्थानीय लोगों से बातचीत करने के बाद कोशिश की गयी थी कि कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार मिल जाय, पर ऐसा न हो सका ।

(घ) जी नहीं, लेकिन यदि कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार इस आउट-एजेंसी को चलाने के लिए अर्जी देगा तो इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

राप्ती के तट पर नया स्टेशन

१५४५. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को जनता से इस आशय के आवेदन मिले हैं कि बलरामपुर तथा कौवापुर के बीच में राप्ती के तट पर एक नया रेलवे स्टेशन खोला जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की गई ; और

(ग) इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : ((क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग).इस सुझाव की जांच की गयी थी लेकिन पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण इसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया।

गोरखपुर से लखनऊ को विशेष रेलगाड़ी

१५४६. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जनसंघ के वार्षिक महाधिवेशन के अवसर पर गोरखपुर से लखनऊ के लिये २९–३० दिसम्बर, १९६० को जो विशेष गाड़ी चलाई गई थी उसमें मालगाड़ी का इंजन लगाया गया था जिसके फलस्वरूप गाड़ी देर से लखनऊ पहुंची और यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गाड़ी के लिये पहले सवारी गाड़ी का इंजन देना तय हुआ था, किन्तु बाद में उसे बदल दिया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इश मामले की जांच की गई और क्या सवारी गाड़ी के इंजन के बजाय मालगाड़ी का इंजन लगाने वाले कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस विशेष गाड़ी के लिये जो कोयला दिया गया वह भी खराब था ; और

(ङ) गाड़ी के लखनऊ पहुंचने का समय क्या था और वह कितनी देर बाद वहां पहुंची ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). सवारी गाड़ियों को खींचने में समर्थ मालगाड़ी का एक इंजन, इस स्पेशल गाड़ी में लगाया गया था। यह गाड़ी समय की पाबन्दी न रख सकी, इसका कारण यह नहीं था कि उसमें मालगाड़ी का इंजन लगा था, बल्कि ऐसा अन्य कारणों से हुआ।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) इस स्पेशल गाडी को ०७.४५ बजे लखनऊ पहुंचना था, लेकिन वह १०.३५ बजे पहुंची, अर्थात् २ घंटे ५० मिनट देरी से।

गोण्डा में रेलवे बस्ती

१५४७. श्री वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर स्थित गोण्डा में एक रेलवे बस्ती है जिसमें एक विद्यालय चलता है ;

(ख) क्या विद्यालय को रेलवे की ओर से कोई आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और विद्यालय के कुल व्यय के अनुपात में उसका क्या प्रतिशत है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि विद्यालय में छात्रों के बैठने के लिये कमरों की कमी है ;

(ङ) क्या विद्यालय को अपने अधिकार में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या विद्यालय को अधिक आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेल-प्रशासन गोंडा में कोई स्कूल नहीं चला रहा है लेकिन इस स्टेशन की रेलवे कालोनी में एक गैर-रेलवे स्कल चल रहा है।

(ख) १९६०–६१ में इस रेलवे स्कूल को कमचारी हित निधि से १,००० रुपया का अनावर्तक (Non-recurring) अनुदान दिया गया था। रेलवे राजस्व से इसे कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) स्कूल अधिकारियों ने रिपोर्ट की है कि स्कूल में जगह की तंगी है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Train Derailment

1548. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a derailment of a goods train between Mulvad and Telgi on Southern Railway metre gauge Hubli-Sholapur section on or about the 21st November, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of derailments on this track since 1958-59 to date, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have examined the reason for the frequent derailments on this particular section and whether the track is thoroughly checked?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 21st November, 1961 at about 6·30 hours, while an Up Goods train was on the run between Mulvad and Telgi stations on Hubli-Sholapur Metre Gauge Section of Southern Railway the buffer of one wagon broke, the six vehicles next to it capsized and two Brakevans derailed. The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 1600. There was no casualty.

(c) There have been three derailments on the track between Mulvad and Telgi stations since 1958-59, two in 1959-60 and one in 1961-62.

(d) Yes.

दिल्ली से शाहदरा का रेल भाड़ा

१५४६. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे की १ अक्तूबर, १९६१ की समय-सारिणी के अनुसार शाहदरा रेलवे स्टेशन दिल्ली जंक्शन से ६ किलोमीटर दूर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी समय सारिणी के पृष्ठ २२५ में बताई गई भाड़े की दरों के अनुसार इसका भाड़ा १० नये पैसे होना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली से शाहदरा का भाड़ा १५ नये पैसे लिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस गलती को कब तक दूर गिया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली जंकशन और शाहदरा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच ७ किलोमीटर दूरी का किराया लिया जाता है जिसके लिए १५ नये पैसे किराया लेना ठीक है ।

(ख) और (ग). छः किलोमीटर का किराया १० नये पैसे और ७ किलोमीटर का किराया १५ नये पैसे होता है ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

1550. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways that will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the total expenditure to be incurred in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 78].

Development of Forests in Andhra Pradesh

1551. **Shri Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of forests in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the amount allotted on the development of forests to the State during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 22·99 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 145·00 lakhs.

Supplementary Budget Grants for Salem-Bangalore Link

1552. **Shri Narasimhan**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether and when the Supplementary Budget Grants are proposed to be moved for final location survey of further work in connection with the proposed Salem-Bangalore link *via* Dharmapuri and Hosur included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A supplementary Grant for funds for the current year for carrying out a Final Location Survey of the Bangalore-Salem line has been voted by the Parliament on 2nd December, 1961.

Budhal Medium Tank Project

1553. **Shri Sonavane**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in not covering the target area of 12,000 acres of irrigation under the Budhal Medium Tank Project in Sholapur District of Maharashtra State;

(b) steps taken to expedite the supply of water to the lands under the command area of the project; and

(c) the minimum time-limit within which the entire area of 12,000 acres would be irrigated?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Budhal Tank Project is being executed by the Government of Maharashtra. Information is not available with the Government of India on the points raised in the question. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

C.H.S. Dispensaries

1554. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Compounders of C.H.S. Dispensaries in New Delhi and Delhi have not yet been paid their arrears arising out of the new pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the nature of the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The new pay scale as recommended by the Pay Commission is admissible only to 'fully qualified Pharmacists'. The term "fully qualified" has not yet been clarified. Pending necessary clarification, the pay of 77 compounders who are matriculates with three years' training and are registered under Sec. 31(c) or 32 of the Pharmacy Act has been fixed and the arrears will be paid shortly. The pay of the remaining 37 compounders will be fixed in the revised scale after the clarificatory orders referred to above are issued.

Compounders of C.H.S. Dispensaries

1555. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken as far back as 1958 to supply coats to the Compounders of the C.H.S. Dispensaries;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that no action has so far been taken to implement the decision; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health ((Shri Karmarkar): (a) A decision in the matter was taken in 1960.

(b) No, Sir. Action has been taken to implement the decision.

(c) Does not arise.

C.H.S. Dispensaries

1556. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the compounders of C.H.S. Dispensaries who are required to attend the dispensaries on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays are not granted compensatory leave in lieu thereof; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ancillary staff including the compounders attached to hospitals and dispensaries normally work for 48 hours in a week. The compounders attached to the Dispensaries under the C.H.S. Scheme work only for 40½ hours in a week, including extra duty on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays. The question of compensatory leave in lieu of duties on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays does not, therefore, arise.

Primary Health Centres in Punjab

1557. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where primary health centres have been opened in Punjab State during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the financial assistance given to these centres during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 79].

Zoo in Delhi

1558. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the construction of Zoological park in Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Since answering the Unstarred Question No. 698 on 11th August, 1961, further progress made on the construction of the Park is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 80].

Circular Railway Around Calcutta

1559. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 745 on the 11th August, 1961 and state the progress made so far in regard to the scheme for construction of Circular Railway around Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No progress has been made.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1560. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Khimji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has approached the Centre in regard to its Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the aid requested from the Union Government and reaction thereon;

(c) the details of the scheme;

(d) what are the States from which such schemes have been received; and

(e) in how many States the schemes have been implemented?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes; the scheme is being worked out by the Punjab Government in consultation with the Government of India.

(b) The Punjab Government had requested the Centre to meet 75 per cent. of the cost of the scheme; but the Government of India have decided to meet 50 per cent. of cost of administration only, for the period of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) The details of the scheme are still being finalised by the State Government.

(d) Punjab only.

(e) None.

Construction of Ships by Yugoslavia

1561. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2629 on the 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether settlement has since been reached in regard to the construction price of the ships by the Government of Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the nature and number of ships to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is understood that only one Indian Shipping Company has so far finalised its negotiations with a Yugoslavian shipyard for the construction of one cargo vessel.

I.A.C. Cancellation Rules and Regulations

1562. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for I.A.C. continuing to have cancellation rules and ticketing procedure so complicated which involves waste of time and energy of the staff as well as the passengers who wait at the booking counters; and

(b) reasons for not simplifying these cancellation rules and regulation like I.A.T.A. of which I.A.C. has now become a member?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that the International Air Transport Association does not have cancellation rules for world-wide application. The Indian Airlines Corporation cancellation rules are simple, straightforward and are phased according to the margin of time left between the time of cancellation and the departure of the service. The earlier the cancellation, the lower the penalty. This theory has been followed by the Corporation in the expectation that if a seat is cancelled reasonably early, there would be a possibility of its re-sale. The Corporation have further stated that their tickets in form and content are similar to that of International Air Transport Association and that in fact their ticketing procedures are simple and are framed to meet their traffic and accounting requirements.

Indo-West Germany Air Service

1563. **Shri Pahadia:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government has negotiated with West Germany to operate air services; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of negotiations?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Negotiations were held between the Air Delegations of the Government of India and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi during the period, from 9th to 17th October, 1961. The two Delegations initialled the text of an Air Services Agreement between the two countries, to be submitted to the respective Governments for signature and ratification. In the meantime, the terms of the Agreement are being treated as confidential.

Murder of Army Officer in Train

1564. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an army officer was murdered in the train on or about the 23rd October, 1961 in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government Railway Police, Mokameh have registeded a case u|s. 392 and 302 I.P.C. and are investigating into it.

Traffic Running Staff

1565. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Sampath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were made to the Minister by the Traffic Running staff, Madurai Division at Madurai on the 5th October, 1961 concerning their demands and grievances in regard to wages, promotion. travelling allowances etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Jayanti Shipping Company

1565-A. **Shri Goray**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how much tonnage was added under the Indian Flag by the acquisition of the vessel 'Adi Jayanti' owned by Jayanti Shipping Company;

(b) what was the paid-up capital of this Company when it was registered in February, 1961;

(c) what is the amount of capital this company has been authorised to raise by the Controller of Capital Issues; and

(d) how many sections of the Indian Shipping Act, 1958 have been waived in order to help the company to acquire 'Adi Jayanti'?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 20,418 Gross Registered Tons.

(b) Rs. 200.

(c) The Controller of Capital Issues has consented to the raising of capital by the Company to the value of Rs. 1,50,00,000. (Rupees one crore and fifty lakhs only) by the issue of 150,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each for cash at par.

(d) Exemption has been granted to the vessel 'Adi Jayanti' and her master, from complying with the requirements of sections 76, 99, 100, 111 and 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 for a period of one year from the 24th August, 1961 in respect of the employment on the vessel of officers and crew.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

GROUNDING OF AEROPLANES OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The grounding of nearly half of the aeroplanes of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the consequent inconvenience caused to the passengers."

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I am grateful to the Speaker for giving me this opportunity to make a statement on the alleged grounding of nearly half of the fleet of the Indian Airlines Corportion and the consequent inconvenience caused to the travelling public. I particularly welcome the opportunity as it enables me to clarify the position and thereby remove certain wrong impressions which the Press reports might have caused.

At the outset I would like to state that the report that half of the fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation has been grounded is incorrect. The total fleet of the Corporation at present consists of 79 aircraft and not 91 as stated in the Calling Attention notice. Out of the 79 aircraft, 13 aircraft (6 Dakotas and 7 Herons) had been grounded for sale. Thus the Corporation were left with a fleet of 66 aircraft of which 5 aircraft were grounded for repairs (2 were extensively damaged and 3 were undergoing repairs after accidents). In addition, 9 aircraft were in the workshops undergoing periodical maintenance checks etc. Therefore, the Corporation was left with an effective fleet of 52 aircraft, consisting of 5 Viscounts, 5 Fokkers, 5 Skymasters and 37 Dakotas. The number of aircraft, which were not available for operation was perhaps slightly more than the normal number which is taken into the shops periodically. This position was partly due to some accidents and partly to other factors with which I need not take up the time of the House. This temporary depletion of the fleet necessitated the revision of the schedules with effect from the 18th November, 1961, affecting particularly the trunk routes. The quantum of reduction on the trunk routes operated with Viscounts can be gauged from the following figures:—

Sector	*Frequencies prior to 18-11-61 per week.*	*Frequencies as per revised schedule.*
Bombay-Delhi	25	21
Bombay-Calcutta	10	7 (2 by Super Constellation.
Delhi-Calcutta	11	7 by Fokker.
Calcutta-Madras	7	7
Delhi-Madras	7	7

In addition, there has been reduction of some services to some of the neighbouring countries.

Even the above reduced frequencies could be maintained only by obtaining on a charter basis a Super-Constellation aircraft from Air-India International Corporation and by withdrawing a Fokker Friendship aircraft from some of the routes in Assam. The Corporation could not, therefore, avoid reducing temporarily certain services in some areas and they greately regret the inconvenience caused to the travelling public. However, they are taking all possible steps to reduce the number of aircraft in the workshops so that they could restore as early as possible the original Winter Schedule.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I know whether the Dakotas which have been grounded for resale will not be sold back to non-scheduled operators who may operate them in a situation where we consider that Dakotas cannot be used?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir, it is not proposed to sell them to private operators at the present moment, as far as I can see.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That means perhaps he may change his mind after the House rises.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): From the statement we find that there are five Viscounts. I would like to know how many have been grounded, how many have been grounded due to accidents or otherwise and whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Viscounts in the near future.

Shri Mohiuddin: One met with an accident, as the hon. Members know. The usual number of Viscounts that are in the workshop is two. As for as the question of increasing the number is concerned, the Indian Airlines Corporation had been trying to purchase second-hand Viscount but they have not succeeded so far.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because this situation was known to the hon. Minister before hand, I would like to know whether any intimation or notice was given to the passengers who were to fly that this was going to to happen so that inconvenience to them could have been avoided?

Shri Mohiuddin: Notice, of course, is issued from time to time as far as frequencies are concerned and the change in the frequencies is concerned. On account of the accident in Colombo this sudden reduction had to take place for which there was very little time to give any notice.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Keskar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1961 (Part II). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3414/61].

BROCHURE "FIGHT AGAINST THE DESERT—PROGRESS OF WORK AT CENTRAL ARID ZONE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JODHPUR".

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Brochure "Fight Against the Desert—Progress of work at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur". [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3401/61.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Reports of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, and the Western Shipping Corporation Limited (merged on the 2nd October, 1961 as the Shipping Corporation of India Limited) for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3402/61].

UTTAR PRADESH PADDY AND RICE (RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1961.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, on behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1410 dated the 28th November, 1961 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3415/61].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND THE AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.

Shri Mohiuddin: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (2)

[Shri Moh'uddin]

of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3404/61].

(ii) Annual Report of Air-India International Corporation for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. 3405/61].

RESOLUTION RE: COMMISSION TO STUDY THE QUESTION OF BONUS TO WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, AND STATEMENT CONTAINING THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR TEA PLANTATION INDUSTRY.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Government Resolution No. WB-20(9)/61 dated the 6th December, 1961 setting up a Commission to study the question of bonus to workers in industrial employment. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3416/61].

(ii) Statement containing the recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry, Calcutta, regarding interim relief in respect of South India. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3417/61].

Shri Tangamani (Mudurai): Sir, on the first day itself this question was raised.

Mr. Speaker: How long is the statement?

Shri Tangamani: It cannot be more than four or five pages.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to keep copies in the Notice Office so that hon. Members can look into it if they so desire.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Ninety-first and Ninety-second) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Fifteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-sixth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held during the Fifteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sche. Csates): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Fifteenth Session.

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Institutes

of Technology Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1961."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-SIXTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Hundred and forty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—Administration (Secretariat), Grants-in-aid, etc.

(2) Hundred and forty-sixth Report on action taken by Govment on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): I beg to present a petition signed by 86,000 petitioners of the Ambalapuzha and Shertallai taluks relating to protection of coir industry in Kerala with a view to remove unemployment there.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No. 249

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. Subbarayan): In reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 249 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta answered in the Lok Sabha on 25-11-1961, it was stated that one departmental official and six outsiders had been arrested. The actual position is that two departmental officials and five outsiders had been arrested.

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In accordance with the assurance given during the last Session of Parliament, I would like to make a statement in regard to making changes in the existing set-up of the Union Territories.

Before I proceed to apprise the House of the steps Government propose to take in this matter, I would briefly refer to the existing arrangements about the administration of these territories. As the House is aware, the States Reorganisation Commission made a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problems of the former Part C States and came to the conclusion that these States provided no adequate recompense for all the constitutional, administrative and financial problems which they posed. The Commission accordingly suggested that to the extent practicable, the Part C States should be

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

merged with the adjoining larger States. The Centrally administered areas recommended for immediate merger with the adjoining States included Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. In regard to Manipur also, the Commission was definitely of the view that it could not maintain its separate existence for long and that the ultimate solution should be its merger with Assam.

As regards the appropriate set-up for such of the Centrally administered areas as might retain their separate existence, the Commission recommended that there need be no local legislatures for such territories and that Parliament should legislate for them in all matters. The Joint Select Committee on the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill also recommended that Parliament should be the legislature for these territories. These recommendations form the basis of the present administrative set-up of the territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. We have now Advisory Committees for each of these territories which include Members of Parliament from the respective territories. In recognition of the fact that Parliament is the legislature for these territories increased representation has been given to the territories in both Houses of Parliament. Territorial Councils have also been set up for these territories and a number of important matters of local concern have been entrusted to them.

The purpose of the Central Government assuming the direct responsibility for the administration of these economically backward territories has been to ensure that the pace of their economic development is speeded up. The House is aware that under the existing arrangements, these territories have received increasing attention of the Central Government and have made all-round progress. The tempo of their development during the last five years has been much faster than before and the total allocation for the Second Five Year Plan for the territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, which was a little over three times the First Five Year Plan outlay has been fully utilised.

I have given briefly the past history and the constitutional changes that have been made. It would be agreed that Government and Parliament then arrived at the decisions after a good deal of careful consideration. Even the Constitution was amended and Article 240 which pertained to Part 'C' States was repealed. It would be very awkward that Government should again totally reverse the old decision and consider re-amending the Constitution. To make such radical changes so frequently will not speak well either of the Government or of the Parliament. If it is not possible to restore fully the previous arrangements, we have naturally to think of other steps which can be taken with or without amending the Territorial Councils Act, as Government do feel that the present arrangements do not give enough scope to the people of these territories to help in the building up of their areas.

Our basic approach is to afford an opportunity to the representatives of the people to develop their territories and also give them a feeling of genuine participation in the running of the administration. In order to give effect to this approach, it seems essential that all work relating to development should be transferred to the Territorial Councils. This will include subjects like education beyond the secondary stage, all medical institutions, agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, industries and supplies, labour and employment, roads and buildings, irrigation and electricity. This list is only illustrative and not exhaustive and the point whether any other department should be transferred can be further considered. Some other subjects, however, will have to be kept out, such as law and order, administration of justice, revenue administration, excise and taxation. These may continue to be the responsibility of the Administrator.

The important point is the participation of the people's representatives in the administration of the transferred subjects and departments. The point to consider is if there could be a set-up which would be responsible to the Territorial Council and also do executive work. This may be done by settting up an executive committee in each territory with the Chairman of the Territorial Council at the head to discharge the executive functions of the Territorial Councils; but this is a point that will have to be examined more carefully.

As I have already stated, with the repeal of the old article 240 of the Constitution, which empowered Parliament to create legislatures in Part C States, it is not possible to establish in the Union territories legislatures with legislative powers which vested in the legislatures of the old Part C States. We might, however, examine whether the Territorial Council could in a formal way advise the Government of India on subjects and matters pertaining to legislation in the State field.

All these matters raise a number of issues, legal, financial, administrative and others and before we come to a final conclusion, it would be advisable to give the whole matter full thought and expert consideration. For this reason, Government consider it necessary to appoint an official Committee with the Law Minister as Chairman to examine all the issues which might arise in this connection and submit their report to Government soon.

Government are anxious that the new changes should be effected at the earliest so that the newly elected representatives after the General Elections get the fullest opportunity to take on their added responsibilities and work out the new scheme.

I hope that these proposals will be accepted in the best spirit. What is important is not name and form, but the substance. What Government have proposed will give power and authority as also active participation in the running of a wide field of administration and devlopment, subject only to the superintendence and control of the President. I would appeal to the people and the leaders of the Union Territories to lend their full co-operation in the steps indicated above.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Sir, the demand of our people is that the existing Chief Commissioner's regime should be replaced by a responsible form of government, that is, by a full-fledged legislative assembly. Some such type of administration should be established. That was the assurance given earlier by the hon. Home Minister himself as also by the hon. Prime Minister. I want to know the reason why Government has now retreated from its earlier statement. I may also tell the House that our people will not be satisfied by simply transferring power to the Territorial Council.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow it. Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, could I seek a clarification? The hon. Home Minister has said that the Government is going to appoint a committee. Who are the other members of that committee?

Mr Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on the statement .... (*Interruption*). Shri Jaganatha Rao.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts, be further extended upto the 31st March, 1962.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, before you put the motion to vote, may I make a submission? Is it not a fact that the Report of the Joint Committee will have to be presented to the House when the House is in session? If so, will it not be proper if it is indicated that the time may be extended till the last day of the next session? I say this because there is a likelihood that the next session before Parliament is dissolved may not last till the 31st March, 1962. That is the doubt I had.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Then the Bill will die its natural death.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member says is that, if it is intended to present the Report at all, we may not sit till the 31st March, 1962 and, therefore, we may amend the motion to say 'till the last day of the next session'. I leave it to him.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Joint Committee felt that it should proceed with the Bill only after the submission of the report of the C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Committee. We have not yet got the report. If, in the meanwhile, the report is received, the Joint Committee will certainly dispose of the matter and we will place the Report of the Committee on the Table of the House even before 31st March. I am only taking the later date.

Mr. Speaker: In either case, there is no chance.

The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts, be further extended upto the 31st March, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next item. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, before you proceed with that, could I just ask this? Who are the other members of the Committee which the hon. Home Minister has announced to appoint for examining whether any other subjects could be transferred to the Territorial Councils? There is much dissatisfaction in the Union territories people.

Mr. Speaker: He can ascertain that from him. Hon. Ministers are not far away from us.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had recently been discussing in this House a very important aspect of our foreign policy and foreign commitments. Today I beg to move:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

I shall endeavour, briefly I hope, to deal with some other matters, some of the aspects of the international situation and our policy in regard to it.

Since I spoke in this House on foreign affairs a number of developments have taken place. I attended the Belgrade Conference. Later I paid a brief visit to Moscow and met the leaders of the Soviet Union Government there. Recently I have been to the United States and met the President of the United States and had talks with him. Later I went to Mexico. The Prime Minister of Japan visited India and we had helpful talks with him. Only today the President of the Republic of Argentina left Delhi after a brief stay here.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I need not now refer to what happened at Belgrade because much has been said about it or to my subsequent talks in Moscow, washington or elsewhere which were necessarily confidential talks. All I would say is that all these talks with leaders of great nations were friendly and cordial. We did not always agree about any particular matter but that did not affect the friendliness of our approach to each other. So far as we are concerned we profited by it and I think the other countries got to know more fully what our attitude was in regard to present day problems.

The present day problem, of course the major problem, far more important than anything else that we may deal with is the problem of war and peace which has become rather acute and reached a critical stage. I do not mean to say that there might be a war soon. But, nevertheless, the situation has deteriorated. In the main it is connected with the situation in Europe—Central Europe, Germany, Berlin. Then there is the question of disarmament and the question of stopping nuclear tests which are more or less connected. On the whole, while one may say that in some ways the situation has slightly improved in regard to these very vital questions, the German and the Berlin question, yet, the improvement has not been very considerable. One can say now that some advance has been made in regard to talks between the principal parties concerned about the German situation and Berlin. Those talks have not resulted, as far as we know, in any agreement or any approach to an agreement. Nevertheless, the talks themselves are helpful in removing that state of high tension in which we have been living for some time.

Connected with this matter is the whole question of disarmament and nuclear tests. It was, we think, very unfortunate and a distressing thing that nuclear tests were resumed in the Soviet Union and subsequently another kind of underground nuclear tests were resumed in the United States. Apart from the general question of disarmament about which the House may know and will remember that the United Nations passed a fairly comprehensive and strong resolution last year and both the Soviet Government and the United States Government have in their own language supported the idea of comprehensive disarmament, one would imagine that when this broad approach is so common it should not be too difficult to arrive at concrete steps to be taken. Yet, the fact is that the difficulty in arriving at the concrete steps is very considerable because behind the language of any resolution that is put up lie fears and apprehensions of the other party. It becomes almost a psychological question, how to get rid of these fears. One may say it is a kind of a vicious circle—the fears give rise to a certain situation and a certain situation gives rise to the fears. But the fact is, we have come up rather definitely against this basic question of this age, of this period at any rate, *viz.*, whether we are going to have a nuclear war or not. It is increasingly recognised that if there is a nuclear war, it may well mean the end of normal civilised life in the world. It may not kill everybody, but it will kill very large numbers of people, which are computed to run into hundreds of millions. It is quite alarming how calculations are made now as to how many hundred millions of people would be killed in the first few days of the war, which shows that the possibility of war is considered not to be ruled out. It may occur; it might occur, and probably will occur.

So, this problem has come up in its full enormity before the world now and no one quite knows definitely what the future will bring—war or utilisation of these tremendous resources for more peaceful purposes.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Everybody talks about peace; every Government talks about peace and yet, behind their desire for peace and their words for peace, lie these dangers because of these fears, specially the fear that if a country takes any step, it may weaken it in the conflict if war comes and therefore, they must be ready.

I do not know why this resumption of nuclear tests took place in Russia and it was followed up in the United States. But one would imagine that one reason at least for the resumption was pressures from the military or whatever they are called, war departments in these countries. Naturally thinking in military terms, they want more and more efficient weapons, even though those weapons may put an end to them also. It is also hoped that we might have the better weapon so that we might destroy the other party sooner, before we are destroyed.

Yet, the major fact that comes out is first of all that there can hardly be a war confined to conventional weapons, I mean to say, major war. They are bound to go over to the nuclear weapons and once you go over to nuclear weapons, then there is no chance of limiting it. It is rather doubtful how it will end or whether it will end at all in the normal way, because from all calculations, the moment you reach the nuclear weapon stage in a war, destruction would be so tremendous and so widespread that organised activity in the countries affected will stop. Of course, military installations and the like will be attacked. Industrial installations will be attacked. Governmental offices will be attacked, so that practically organised activity will crumble down in that country. There will be isolated pockets of activity and this applies to the great nations. What would happen to the smaller countries can well be imagined, if they are attacked.

There can be no real victory in such a war. The most that we can say is that you can measure the quantum of defeat and disaster that a country suffers. The odd thing is that while this is recognised and while there is a genuine fear and dislike of war and the desire to avoid it, still all the preparations go on for war lest the other country might go ahead. What is worse, I think, is the atmosphere continues to be full of this talk of war, preparations for war and the expectation of war. A war psychosis is thus built up, because the cold war techniques, the cold war methods necessarily lead to encouraging this war psychosis.

The matter is too big. I do not know if even the big Governments by themselves can solve it. It is something that has unfortunately gripped the public mind, which does not want war and yet expects it somehow to come sometimes or other. So far as we are concerned, it is generally recognised that we stand for peace and we are against war. But obviously any capacity for us to do much is strictly limited. What we say is appreciated and often agreed to, but it does not make too much difference. And yet, it is not a question of we, but it is a question of the world community. There is no doubt that the world community, including every country big or small, is opposed to the idea of a war coming, individuals apart. Wherever one may go, one finds that.

One feels that the only real way to tackle this, apart from trying to solve some of the immediate problems that arise—come to some arrangement about the Berlin and the German question—the only other way is disarmament and disarmament on a big and comprehensive scale, because this business of disarming 25 per cent or 50 per cent does not help at all. Whether you have 500 atomic bombs with you or 300 atomic bombs, broadly speaking the effect will be the same. Therefore, disarmament becomes very important if we are to continue and if the world is to continue more or less as it is.

As I have just said, the Soviet Government put forward certain very comprehensive proposals. The United Nations passed a resolution, if I may say so respectfully a very good resolution, last year. President Kennedy, addressing the United Nations this year, also put forward comprehensive proposals, not in detail, but broadly. If there is such a widespread opinion—if you go down to the common people, there is no doubt that there is this overwhelming opinion in favour of peace—why then can we not come to some conclusions and decisions? It is a difficult thing and I have no particular answer for that, except that we should go on hoping for the best that some concrete achievements may come later to the world.

In this connection, the United Nations, of course, has a very vital part to play, although even the United Nations taken as a whole cannot easily solve this problem. Take a problem like this which is normally the business of the United Nations; take disarmament. There is this danger that in that wide forum with over 100 nations represented and having their say, we do not come to grips with the subject. Fine speeches are delivered by everybody no doubt in favour of peace. In effect, they are two major countries that can play a really important role, *i.e.* the United States of America and the Soviet Union and the other big countries too, which can help in this process. Therefore, we have been of the opinion that the initial agreement should come by talks between them.

The moment they come to a big forum like the United Nations Assembly, immediately it becomes difficult to have frank talks. It become a question of delivering speeches at each other, rather than exploring possibilities of a settlement. Therefore, we have been of the opinion that it should be dealt with in confidential private talks and after they can arrive at some broad settlement, then it should come up before the United Nations. The United Nations must come into the picture, but we feel this difficulty that if the United Nations deal with it *ab initio* more or less, then it may result in a vast number of speeches, and no progress made.

12.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Apart from that, there are two other places of importance and where there is some danger of warlike developments: South-East Asia, Viet-Nam and Laos. We are naturally concerned with both Viet-Nam and Laos. Apart from the fact that they are not far away from us, they affect the peace of Asia; also because India is Chairman of the International Commissions there. Therefore, we have a certain responsibility to shoulder.

Now, in Laos there has been a curious position, repeatedly in the last few months. We have expected some decision, some agreement, something to happen. We come up very near agreement, and then something stops it. Apart from what is happening in Laos itself, there is the Geneva Conference meeting. Now, from all accounts—and I had the advantage only recently of speaking at the Geneva airport twice, on my way to America and on my way back, to the leaders of the principal delegations there, that is the United States delegation, the Soviet delegation, the Canadian delegation, the British delegation and maybe one or two others. And they all gave me to understand that they are getting on very well and they hoped to come to an agreement pretty soon, in the course of days—which is very hopeful news. And yet something comes in the way.

On the whole it may be said that the Geneva Conference has done well in spite of these difficulties, and the real obstruction now is in Laos itself, not in Geneva. The principles laid down in Geneva, broadly speaking,

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are good. And they are really a continuation of the old Geneva Conference. Everybody agrees and accepts the fact that Laos, as other countries there, must—I am using their language, not mine, I don't like this word—be neutral: that is, not aligned to any of the major groups or countries. Everyone agrees, for the very simple reason that if it is not, immediately it becomes a battleground of the great powers, with all kinds of far-reaching consequences.

Everybody agrees that there should be a national government in Laos, "national" meaning not a narrow party government but representing, broadly speaking, the major elements in Laos. Everybody has said it. Almost everybody agrees that the head of the national government should be Prince Souvanna Phouma who is supposed to represent the so-called neutral element in Laos and who was Prime Minister previously too. Now, one would imagine that great progress has been made in reaching this agreement. The three princes met, and they also agreed to various matters. And yet the next step of actually forming the national government, somehow, is not taken. In fact, efforts for the three princes to meet, to talk over it, do not succeed. They do not meet even, although they all live somewhere in this little country of Laos, and all kinds of conditions are put forward which are not acceptable to the other party even in regard to their meeting, and they do not meet: a very extraordinary situation. All that one con say is that some people are deliberately preventing any agreement to be arrived at there. Although all the major parties concerned have agreed—the major powers have agreed in Geneva—and even the princes at one time agreed in regard to it, still it does not come off. All I can say is, I hope it will come off. I do not know what more to say.

So far as we are concerned, we have been taking intelligent interest in this matter and discussing it, as I said. When I went to Washington this was one of the matters to be discussed in Geneva, and I discussed it with the representatives of those major powers.

Next door, in Viet-Nam the situation is supposed to be much more difficult and critical. All these things have, of course, long backgrounds. In Viet-Name, as the House knows, there is an International Commission of which we are Chairman. But ever since the present government in South Viet-Name came in, they have refused to recognise that Commission. They have tolerated it in the sense that it is sitting in Saigon. But even that tolerance has been limited. Two or three years back the members of the Commission got a beating from a crowd there in their very rooms, not in the street, which was impossible unless it had some backing from the authorities there. So they made, in the last few years, the functioning of the International Commission there difficult. It has continued to function, because we realise that its ceasing to function would immediately bring about a very great deterioration in the situation there, leading not only to local war but something bigger. So we stuck on.

In Laos there was a Commission functioning, and it had done good work. Then it was asked to wind itself up. We pointed out that this will have bad consequences. Ultimately we had to agree. We could not remain there against the will of various authorities. But it was decided that it should not wind itself up but simply adjourn indefinitely and could be called again when necessity arose. It is an odd and instructive thing to say that the moment the Commission came away, that moment the situation in Laos began to deteriorate. It went on deteriorating, with factions and other things, one party helping one group and another foreign, outside party helping another group, with the result that they had ultimately to fall back on re-convening that Commission. Having committed the error of removing it, they had to go back and retrace their steps. Possibly, the situation in Laos would be far better if the Commission had remained there. But that was not to be.

In Viet-Nam the Commission has been functioning, but in a limited way: one of the reasons being that the South Viet-Nam Government has not given it its full recognition. Oddly enough, the presence of the Commission has been on the whole helpful to the South Viet-Nam Government: I mean, it has prevented worse things happening there . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Will the Prime Minister tell us how the United States is openly saying, "We are going to send arms and military personnel as advisers"? Is it covered under the Geneva Agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a doubtful point, a legally doubtful point I mean. I believe some part of it may be covered, some part not. But it has been discussed a good deal there, and there have been various opinions about it. But apart from the legal technicalities, the only way to treat these countries who want to avoid war is to treat them as neutral countries which should not be tied up with any big power group: because, if one power group functions, the other comes in too, and then you have war, and a war on an ever-increasing scale. That is recognised, recognised by almost every party.

The North Viet-Nam Government is accused of creating trouble all the time for the South Viet-Nam Government. The North Vietnam Government accuses the South Viet-Nam Government of creating trouble and doing many things which they should not do. There have been many unfortunate things. There was the abduction and murder of Col. Nam—a very bad show. There is no doubt there is great deal of violence. Whether violence is committed by people locally situated, local groups or those who come from outside, it is not very easy for me to say; probably they are both. On the other hand, the South Vietnam Government has been considerably helped in so far as arms etc. are concerned. The North Viet-Nam Government may also have been helped, for aught I know. Of course, they have close contacts with the Chinese Government and the Soviet Government. I think it is true that material supplies, warlike supplies have been given to both parties. I do not think that men, that is, armed men, have gone to either side. But, supplies have gone. It is not quite clear how the situation should be dealt with. Negatively it seems to us quite clear that if there is intervention in any major degree there on the one side, it is bound to lead to intervention on the other side. The poor Vietnam Government and the people will then become play-things of a major conflict which is bad. As I said, these are very complicated questions and it is rather very difficult for me to deal with them in this rather casual way.

Realising the importance of this, we have sent as Chairman of the Vietnam Commission one of our very able persons in the Diplomatic service, who has previously served there and knows the people there, Shri Parthasarathy. He has gone there. We have also sent a young and able lawyer, Shri Mukhi, from here to help him in the work there, whether it is in the Commission or other work.

The other place about which I should like to say something is the Congo. There, I cannot give any new information, because newspapers have been giving fairly full information. At the present moment, military conflict is going on. It appears that the U.N. Secretary General has given permission for widening the activity of the U.N. forces there, and that yesterday or day before, they actually

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took air action against Katanga airfields and elsewhere. The main problem there, at the present moment, is the revolt, if I may say so, of the Katanga Government and their desire to break completely with the Congolese Central Government. The U.N. Security Council and the Assembly have all agreed that the whole of the Congo should hold together and should not break up into bits which should be disastrous. As it is, the Congo has suffered a great deal. The attitude taken up by some of Katanga's leaders like Mr. Tshombe has been entirely opposed to it. Mr. Tshombe, as perhaps the House may know, has been connected in various ways with the killing of Mr. Lumumba and with other deals which are not creditable for any individual, especially a person in a responsible position. There was some fighting in the Congo in this Katanga province some time ago. Then, there was a kind of truce arrived at. That truce, according to our news, has been violated many times by the Katanga people. Now, this fighting has again begun there and some casualties have occurred, a few casualties in the Indian forces and some larger ones on the other side. I cannot, in this confused situation, give precise information to the House, anything to add to the news that appears in the newspapers.

But one fact has appeared very recently in the last few days. The U.N. officer in Katanga, an Irish gentleman by name Dr. O'Brien, issued a statement only about four days ago, and day before yesterday, another Irishman, who was in command of the U.N. forces, Gen. McKeown has supported Dr. O'Brien's statement. I must say, these statements, both of them, make very painful reading. To say that we were surprised at this statement would not be correct. Because, we have ourselves been feeling that this was happening there the whole of last year. Ambassador Dayal's experience there and ultimately his resignation—all that was due to all kinds of pressures being brought upon the U.N. by certain great powers. Now, as Dr. O'Brien says, his position became difficult and he specially protests against the fact that a Resolution is passed by the Security Council of the U.N. and voted upon by all the members of the U.N. and that those persons who voted in favour of them, come and undermine the implementation of that resolution. One can now realise how difficult has been this Congo problem and the functioning of the U.N. in the Congo because of this way of functioning by big powers.

Now, it is obvious that the U.N. cannot run away from this problem. If it runs away, it is almost doomed. It will make it clear that it can deal with no problem and nobody will then care much what the U.N. says. It has to face the problem and solve it as far as possible, of course, by peaceful methods, but if force is necessary, by the application of force. There is no other way.

Mr. Tshombe departed from the Congo some time ago, and was in France and elsewhere. Apparently, he is trying to raise the financial wherewithal and other things to carry on his war against the United Nations.

I might mention that in Algeria, again, it is difficult to say what is happening. But, it does appear that President De Gaulle is taking up a very strong attitude against his own rebels, that is, those who want a French Algeria, among whom are some leading officers in the French army and others. He has only recently, yesterday, I think, passed very strong measures against those who may aid and abet the O.A.S. organisation, French Algeria Organisation, which indicates that he proceeds and he hopes to settle the Algerian problem fairly soon. We hope so. Of course, we have been hearing this repeatedly. Gen. De Gaulle did make some efforts. It was difficult to find out where the efforts are going to lead to. If there was obstruction, then, he sometimes varied his policy somewhat. But, at the present moment, I believe he is anxious to find a solution as rapidly as possible and he has thrown the full weight of his Government against those who are coming in the way of that solution. I mean to say, on the French side.

13.00 hrs.

Now, I come to the Portuguese possessions. In Angola, as everyone knows, horrible things have been happening, and I suppose they are continuing to happen. Then, there is Goa. Some time ago, not very long ago, there was a seminar held, not officially sponsored, but still we took part in it, and many important leaders of African parties and African groups came here. We welcomed this opportunity of meeting them and discussing the situation with them. And apart from the importance of Goa, and Goan freedom, to us—because it is a constant irritant, not only an irritant, but we have to suffer something in the nature of, I must say, humiliation from time to time at the hands of the Portuguese authorities there—during this seminar it came out that in the eyes of the African leaders, and especially those struggling against Portuguese colonialism in Africa, Goa was playing an important part. They attach much importance to Goa and what happens in Goa, and to some extent, that is obvious.

The House knows that for about fourteen years now, we have shown—and it can only be called—exemplary restraint. Sometimes, many Members of this House have probably not been very happy about our policy, indeed, have criticised it for being so. Yet, taking everything into consideration, we carried on with that policy, feeling always that Goa must, had to, and must necessarily, come to India; there was no way out for Goa, and it was better if we did it peacefully, even though it might take a year or two longer. But it has taken fourteen years, and so far as we know, there has been no change of heart or change of mind or change of anything in the Portuguese attitude. And these feelings in regard to Goa have, because of Angola, become stronger everywhere.

And recently, as the House knows, there have been a number of incidents, each taken by itself not so big, but cumulatively, if you take them, fairly important and big, and it almost appears as if they were direct challenges to the Indian possession and to India, and challenges thrown out in an aggressive and insulting way. There have been the cases of twice firing across the sea, of Indian merchant men, Indian passenger boats, Indian fishermen. And these boats had been going up and down for years, and nothing had happened. And suddenly why this firing. The fishermen have been fishing for years. Why should they be suddenly attacked, and attacked not merely by an odd shooting from a carbine or something but by some biggish gun. Then, there has been firing recently, when some Portuguese crossed the Savantwadi border. There too, there has been firing. And internally, in Goa, according to our information, there has been intense repression recently and very bad treatment of persons in prison; many of them have been imprisoned in jail. And altogether, conditions in Goa have been even worse than previously; as it is, they were bad enough before. Also reports appear in the press about Portuguese Armed Forces being reinforced Portuguese gun-boats and the like coming into those Goan waters. Altogether, a situation is being created which progressively becomes intolerable for us to submit to or to accept.

Because of this, we came to the conclusion—it was after all these firing incidents on our ships and others.—that we must take steps to prevent this kind of thing continuing. We cannot possibly accept the fact of those seas there being almost denied to our shipping and our fishermen. We must clear the waters and see that they are cleared. And we must be

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ready; and if we take any kind of a step like that, we must inevitably be ready to meet any development that might take place there, because it is always wrong to take a step and not follow it up.

Therefore, we decided to add to our forces, Armed Forces, round about Goa, and this has been and is being done. I cannot say what the precise steps may be because that will depend upon circumstances. But what I can say is that we have been preparing for any contingency that might arise.

Now, because of this, various people and countries which had been long asleep about this problem, thinking that it did not matter, are suddenly waking up, and references are being made in other countries that oh, they are prepared to help, give their good offices, as the phrase is, to finding some kind of a solution. What the solution envisaged is, I do not know.

As a matter of fact, in the course of the past few years, we have repeatedly drawn the attention of the other countries to this situation in Goa, and to the absurdity, anomaly, of Goa existing as an outpost of a foreign imperialism on our territory, and we cannot possibly continue tolerating it. We have referred to the fact that Portugal is a member of the NATO alliance, and undoubtedly, has profited because of that; apart from profiting physically, that is, in regard to arms etc., morally it has been strengthened by it. But this has produced little result. And, in fact, many things have happened, unconnected with India, but just raising or boosting the morale of the Portuguese present rulers.

Now, other developments have taken place recently, internally in Portugal, which show that even the people of Portugal, long suffering as they have been, are getting a little tired of present conditions there. There was a famous incident of the *Santa Maria*, that big ship, which rebelled in the high seas.

So, this is the position. As I have said, we have always been reluctant, as the House knows, exceedingly reluctant to solve problems by this application of major force, not from a pacifist point of view but from the point of view of our whole approach to these problems, world problems, and we want to keep in line with our general policy. But I must say that Portugal and the Goanese problem and the Portuguese attitude to it, have been exasperating in the extreme. It has been difficult for us to restrain our feelings or the consequent activities. The House knows, it is not for me to say, how this Goan problem has been irritating. Therefore, we felt that we should be perfectly prepared for any developments and consequences, and we have taken some steps to that end. What exactly will happen, I cannot say, at the present moment, because it depends on circumstances, on developments, for us to decide what we should do in the matter. But the present position is not to be tolerated. And as for friends who now wake up and make suggestions offering their good offices, we welcome good offices; but I should like to make it clear that obviously there can be no solution of the Goa problem except the Portuguese Government walking out of Goa. There is no middle way.

May I say something about the subject—it often comes up here—of Pondicherry, that is the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry? In regard to Pondicherry, I hope that this long wait of seven years between the *de facto* transfer and the *de jure* transfer is going to end. I think the French Government have declared that they are taking legal steps to that end and introducing the necessary motions in the French Chamber of Deputies this month soon. And it is hoped that next month this will go to the Senate there and then this anomaly will cease.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know......

Mr. Speaker: Let him note down the point. If in the end it is necessary,I will allow one or two questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are one or two factual statements I should like to make. We have appointed an Ambassador to Senegal. There are new countries now in Africa The Ivory Coast would also be under his concurrent charge. He will also represent us in Upper Volta. Our High Commissioner in Ghana will also represent us in the Republic of Mali. He has already been accredited to Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The High Commissioner in Nigoria will have concurrent reprsentation in the Cameroons, Togoland and Dahomey.

Very soon, in fact day after tomorrow, the 9th December, Tanganyika becomes independent. We are happy about this. We are always happy when colonial territories become independen. In this particular matter, I should come the fact that we particularly welcome the fact that Tanganyika is becoming independent under the able leadership of Mr. Julius Nyerer. Mr. Nyerere has shown in the last year or so not only his normal qualities, what one would expect in a leader like him, that is, his partriotism, his courage and all that, but a wide vision which is important in this ferment of Africa today.

It was just about the time that we had the last debate on foreign affairs that Mr. Jomo Kenyatta had been released after 9 years in prison, and we had referred to this with considerable satisfaction. Ever since then, Mr. Kenyatta has been playing an important part in East African affairs, trying to bring about unity and all that. If I may say so with all respect, the part he has played has enhanced his reputation not only in East Africa but in other parts too of Africa and elsewhere. May I add that Mr. Kenyatta has been having constitutional talks in London with the British Government?

I regard to Uganda, it has been announced that Uganda will attain self-government on the 1st March 1962, and complete independence on the 9th October 1962—a few months later.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the Central African Federation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One important development took place in West Asia about which the House knows, that is, the separation of Syria from the United Arab Republic. It is a matter of great importance for that region and for others too. It is not for me to praise or condemn any country, but I am happy that in this matter, very difficult matter, the United Arab Republic showed extraordinary restraint. We are only interested in the unity of these various country and not in conflicts between the Arab countries, and we can only hope that this unity of the Arab nations will be kept up, not only their unity but of other Asian countries too round about.

We are having tomorrow a visit from His Majesty the Parmount Ruler of Malaya, and about a week later we are having the President of the Soviet Union visiting India for some days. We are happy to have these visits.

Though there is much in these visits, I mean the official functions, banquets etc. which are becoming sometimes beyond our capacity to shoulder—to eat at so many banquets and all that—these contacts have a great value, because these eminent people from abroad do bring us nearer to their countries and they get an idea of our country. What is more, we have a chance of talking informally, apart from official statements.

Take the present visit of the President of Argentina. I think any person who followed even his speeches will have realised that they were not formal speeches, they were not only friendly speeches, but there was almost, if I may say so, some emotion behind them. He was emotionally affected by his visit to India, by the welcome he received here from the people. Generally this country which is far distant from Argentina, Latin America is regarded as, shall I say a land like that in the

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Arabian Nights or something like that, which was not real, half-naked, half mystical, half mixed with romance and all that. That is the kind of picture that people have had. Coming into touch with reality, of course, the mystical part and the romantic part go, but even the reality produces a good impression. It appears in the case of the President of Argentina that it has produced a very good impression on them and on us, by our meeting.

It has long been my desire to visit the Latin American countries, but I have not been able to fulfil it, except that I went to Mexico some time ago. I hope that I shall have the chance to visit Latin America because it is not only a very important part of our world, but it is growing in importance in every way, and in some ways the problems they face are similar to ours too, economic development and the rest. So, it is a very great pleasure for us to meet him and his party here and discuss various matters with them. We found that in a large number of matters there was agreement between us.

The paramount ruler of Malaya now represents a different part of the world near to us and yet very different in our outlook, in our policies; but, nevertheless, we are friendly to each other.

There have been some attempts to build up some kind of what may be called an Association of South East Asian States. We have had nothing to do with it. But it was launched some months ago. The three signatories to this association are Malaya, Philippines and Thailand. The idea is to develop collaboration in economic, social and cultural fields, not military or political spheres. They are avoided.

So, I come back to what I began that all these changes are taking place. Everywhere some changes are coming. Some changes are good; some are not good. But the major problem of the age that we have to face is this problem of whether there is going to be a nuclear war or not. It is obvious that if such a thing occurs all the hopes and aspirations and objectives and ideals that we may have end. We suddenly jump into some kind of new world of violence, destruction and hatred. And, what will come out of it, it is difficult to say; but nothing good will come out of it—and a great deal of evil will.

Shri Nath Pai *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: (Rajapur): Sir, since the House last discussed foreign affairs....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not calling him to speak. I thought he wanted some elucidation. Hon. Members will have their opportunities. Let me first of all put the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

I have received Notices of two amendments to this, one by Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Patil, and Shri Assar, namely:

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets the failure of the policy of the Government in regard to China, Pakistan and Portugal."

and the other from Shri Jaganatha Rao, namely,

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of

the Government of Idnia in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India.'",

Both the original motion and the amendments are now before the House. They will be discussed together.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbator): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has already detailed to us the events that have taken place since last we had the opportunity to discuss the international situation. He has very rightly drawn our attention to the very serious situation that exists in South East Asia and, particularly, in Laos and in South Viet Nam.

In Laos today we are faced with a situation where unless a quick settlement is arrived at the danger of the repetition of war may come up. And, we fully support the stand that has been taken by our Government and by our representatives who went to the United Nations and to the Geneva Conference on this matter because it is only on the lines that they have outlined that we can rest assured of a peaceful settlement in Laos which will help the whole peoples of South East Asia and the world.

But, so far as the South Viet Nam is concerned, the matter now poses a very serious problem. Even the Prince of Cambodia, Prince Narodam, only recently drew attention to the fact that "South Viet Nam is already in a situation approaching that of Laos Conference at Geneva" and that "if the spectre of war is receding from Europe it is approaching Asia, and, in a way, that would appear to be far more dangerous". In no uncertain terms he condemns the SEATO and the machinations of the United States of America in the South East Asian sphere. He pointed out that any landing of American troops in South Viet Nam would set off the spark tha t would well nigh envelop the whole world in darkness.

It is in this situation that the Chairman of the International Control Commission, Shri G. Parthasarthy has gone to South Viet Nam. He is faced with a very difficult task; and, as the Prime Minister himself pointed out earlier, it was because of the non-cooperative attitude of the South Viet Namese Government that a settlement had been delayed. Today a very difficult task faces the ICC in South Viet Nam and I trust that the Chairman will see to it that the guarantees are there to restore confidence in the minds of the Liberation Movement of South Viet Nam and that American arms, American experts, technicians and American troops will have no quarter in South Viet Nam. It is only if confidence is aroused by these methods in the minds of the people of North Viet Nam but also in the minds of the people of other countries of South East Asia, in the minds of such ltading personalities as Prince Narodom that we can be assured that a settlement would be speedly arrived at.

In this context, the talks that our Prime Minister had with the President of USA when he was in America are very important. We are happy indeed that he is reported to have taken a firm stand—I only wish he could have taken us more into confidence in this House—on this question of the landing of the American troops in South Viet Nam.

Then, with regard to the question of Berlin. Here also I am rather sorry that the Prime Minister skirted this question while he pointed out that it is a very important and a very difficult situation that exists there. He does not even repeat to us today the assurance that he gave earlier that steps would be taken by the Indian Government in regard to East Germany. He admitted at that time that East Germany, the German Democratic Republic is today a reality that has to be accepted by the world. And, if, today, the German question has to be settled, one of the conditions of settlement would be the recognition of East Germany because India, with her stature in the international sphere, taking a stand on this question will

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help the settlement of this question by recognition of East Germany. By the recognition we could certainly hasten the solution of the problem because in so doing we would be able to a part in guaranteeing the access route to West Berlin, in the maintenance of the security of West Berlin and all the other problems of demilitarisation etc. These are the problems that today are facing the people of the two Germanies; and we, who already have our trade pacts and our trade agreements with East Germany, by recognising that country, would also have closer economic and other ties with them.

But, to my mind, today, perhaps, the most important problem that faces the world is the problem of the African nations because it is there in Africa that the Congo is situated, it is in the Congo that the UN is being put to test and the task of the Indian contingent in the Congo is one that is really important. With great steadfastness and great heroism our Indian troops in the Congo have carried out the behest of the United Nations and we should be proud of this fact that our nationals in the Congo are doing their duty by the United Nations and carrying a difficult asignment.

For some time, amongst the African nations, to my mind, there has been some hesitancy about the policy of the Indian Government towards the liberation movement of the various African nations, because they have felt that India has been rather out of step with the events that have been taking place in Africa. Therefore, it is necessary for confidence of people to be restored and for the maintenance of peace and progress of humanity that the friendship and co-operation among the Afro-Asian peoples, the new peoples that are coming into their own in this post-war decade should be maintained and strengthened. In this context it is necessary to remind the Prime Minister once again of the demands put forward again and again in this House and in the country that the Algerian People's Government be recognised because that would be a very important step towards restoring the confidence in the minds of the peoples of Africa. Maybe today in Africa people are rather overwhelmed by their own problems of liberation and perhaps they do not see the issues of peace and war as clearly as do those who belong to countries such as ours have ttrown off the shackles of imperialism. But we must also recognise that every defeat that is there against colonialism, every free nation that came into being is a death knell to the war moves of the old imperialist powers. It is in this way that we should view this matter. Every moral support, every help and every action of recognition of the free Governments that are coming into being would restore the confidence and strengthen the movement for the maintenance of world peace, a cause to which the Prime Minister himself is so dedicated, people of our country are dedicated.

Recently at the UN our delegation has played a very commendable role and the leader of our delegation, our Defence Minister, has come in both for praise and for brickbats, brickbats from the U.S. Press which unfortunately and unhappily are also echoed from the floor of this august House. May I take this opportunity of commending the work of our U.N. team in this very difficult world situation. I feel that the foreign policy as accepted by our country as a whole, the foreign policy of fighting for the maintenance of world peace against the outbreak of world war, has been carried out by the U.N. delegation at every Assembly meeting that has taken place. In so doing the U.N. has also been strengthened because we look on the U.N. as the one instrument that can gurantee the maintenance of world peace through which by peaceful negotiations matters in dispute between countries may be solved by peaceful methods. It is, as the Prime Minister said, a happy thought that in two more days we will have one more free nation Tonganyika joining the comity of nations. It is in this context also that we should think of the reorganisation of the U.N. The Prime Minister also referred to the statement of Mr. O' Brien after he had left the Congo. We see the manner in which certain western powers, particularly Britain and France, all trying to play a certain role in the Congo, a task that has been taken up by the U.N., a task for which our Indians troops are there in the Congo. We should consider very seriously this whole question of the reorganisation of the U.N. Secretariat. It is a proud fact today that a representative of South East Asia from Burma is the Secretary-General. This in itself shows how the nations of Asia and Africa are today coming into their own. The U.N. is forced to recognise these new forces that have come into being in the world. The reorganisation the the UN is an important problem because of the manner in which we have found the various imperialist powers acting, particularly in the cases where new nations are coming into being. It is a strange phenomenon that has come after the Second War that when new nations come into being, instead of one unified nation coming into being, we find two nations coming into being. The first problem that is faced is the problem of unifying the peoples of a country that is fighting to liberate itself. There is the unification of the North and the South Korea; the North and the South Viet Nam. Now again in Congo also we find that there are forces that are trying to hold back the liberation of these colonial countries and create a war path and war dangers. In these conditions, our country, a major colonial country which achieved its freedom could give both a moral and a practical support to the new nations that are fighting for liberation. I would request the Prime Minister to consider the recognition of the Algerian Government. It is important not only as a recognition of a free Government but it will be a factor in removing the source of some misunderstanding that has come in the minds of the African nations. In this context, there is also the question df liberation of Goa. It is rather a delicate subject to touch at this very precise moment but in this context we must point out that it is our Finance Minister who by his contribution at the Seminar on Portuguese colonies has raised certain doubts and misunderstandings in the minds of the people of Angola and Mozambique and the Portuguese colonies. It is a very strange factor that those who claim to be fighting for the liberation of Goa and for the defence of the national integrity of our country remain singularly silent on this particular matter with regard to Shri Morarji Desai but it is amusing to find that they leap into fray whenever there is even the slightest criticism of the Defence Minister in the U.S.; they immediately leap into the fray and echo every sentiment that is expressed. Not one of these voices is raised when our own national freedom is involved, when the question of Goa is involved. The people of the Portuguese colonies look to Goa as the weakest link in the Portuguese Empire and we are also confident that Goa can be liberated with the greates case. Stoll they do not say a word about it. It is a strange state of affairs and I am not surprised because they repeat the same thing over and over again and when there is anything very uncomfortable they are accustomed to being singularly silent on it.

Closer economic and cultural and political ties with the new nations of Africa would certainly help our country also especially when Britain is going into the ECM and the breaking up of the Commonwealth is now becoming a stumbling block rather than a help Reorientation of the work of our Embassies in these newly awakened countries and newly free countries would also help in our country both economically and raise its political stature even higher than it is. We must today work to be the most effective voice and representative of the Afro-Asian nations in the UN

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and also in the international sphere. As. I said that Commonwealth is a stumbling block in having closer friendship and closer ties with the African peoples. Even at the prsent moment, the point that is worrying the African people most is the role of Britain in the Congo.

This is again the time when we should remind the Prime Minister of the demand that is in the hearts of our people which has been raised time and again, that we should not have any further ties with the Commonwealth. Today, what is the Commonwealth? Britain has gone into the ECM. The Immigration Bill has been brought before the Britisn Parliament. This Bill is discriminating, and particularly as was pointed out on an earlier occasion in this house, when questions were brought up, this Bill is directed particularly towards those countries within the Commonwealth where coloured peoples, exist. Not only that. We find in the Congo that Britain is playing a role, to say the least, a role that should be abominated by any right-thinking people in the world in the Congo. Under such countries, what glory do we get by being in the Commonwealth? Surely, the glory will be much greater if, courageously, we said, as a free nation, we will quite the Commonwealth. We will extend our hand of friendship and the hand of co-operation to all those who require it, and we will remain as friendly, as we have always been, not only to those countries which remain within the Commonwealth. but also to those countries that are without the Commonwealth. Such as action would have its moral repercussions throughout the world, and it is the countries of Asia and Africa that would be most enthused by such a courageous stand to be taken. These days of the old school tie and playing cricket are, I think, in the past and today, we as a free and, powerful nation, should be in a position to take this very courageous and very necessary step.

The Prime Minister referred to the nuclear tests He pointed out how this question of nuclear tests and dangers has come up and how dangerous these nuclear tests are to world peace. It is not only a question of a fall-out. As has been discussed in this House, I think our people and our country are aware of the dangerous of the fall-out from the nuclear tests. But it is not only on the question of fal-out that these nuclear tests cause apprehension but contained nuclear tests certainly do increase the tensions that exist. And so long as those tests are there, the minds of the people are always harassed by thoughts of war, because a nuclear war will not only mean the destruction of thousands and millions of lives as the Prime Minister pointed out but it would mean veritably the destruction of the soul of humanity itself. It would destroy all those creations that are of man, of which every nation is proud, no matter where those creations exist, the creations of civilisation, of science, of culture. These creations would be destroyed, and that is why I say that the struggle of man towards a higher society, towards a better society, which has taken place throughout the ages, would be stopped and it is the soul of humanity that would be destroyed.

There is not a single mother in this world, there is not a sister in this world, who does not abhor the thought of war. A nuclear war is something far worse than the wars we have known throughout history, and a nuclear war is something that everyone of us should certainly strive against, and certainly, in this context, nuclear tests are to be opposed. We hope that the Government will take all steps to see that their good offices are used to bring about a settlement on this very grave matter, because nuclear tests precipitate tensions and these tensions can only be removed if these tests are put a stop to.

Further, our policy has been one of striving and working for total disarmament, and if total disarmament is to be achieved, then the first step towards total disarmament is the stopping of nuclear tests, and, therefore, towards this policy it is necessary that we take a firm stand on the question of nuclear tests and that our representatives follow this policy and do what they can in order to achieve what is desired in this end. Therefore, on this occasion, when we are discussing the international situation, I appreciate very mupch what the Prime Minister has said about Laos, about South Viet Nam, about the German problem and the question of Berlin. But I would welcome from him a more positive approach to these issues which I have posed, the issue of the recognition of the Government of Algeria, the issue of the Commonwealth, the issue of the recognition of East Germany and also the assurance that Indian representative on the Viet Nam Commission will take up a firm stand on guaranteeing that there will be no American interference, no lending of troops, and the fear that has been expressed by the leaders of many South-East Asian countries, particularly, such an outstanding leader as Prince Naradom of Cambodia. These assurances are waited for by the people of our country and by the peoples of the world as a whole, who look on India as one of the outstanding nations, striving for the maintenance of world peace.

The liberation of Goa is our birthright and I hope and pray that this liberation will very soon materialise and that we do not continue to be criticised by the Afro-Asian peoples for tha rather weak attitude that they think we have been taking on this issue of Goa, particularly when the provocation has been very great and grave. There is always the last straw that breaks the camel's back, but in the case of our Government it seems that there is more than one last straw. So, I hope that the Portuguese Government is not going to be given an opportunity to produce any more straws, but that this is the last straw. The firing on our passenger boat and firing on our fishing vessels will be taken to show how uncompromising has been the attitude of the Portuguese Government. I hope and pray that the Indian Government will take a courageous stand and I would say that the whole of the Indian people and the peoples of the world will be one with them, because in this, the Prime Minister will certainly have the support of everyone of the citizens of our country.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. R. Masani. After that, I shall call Shri Nath Pai.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this stage, I do not wish to spend the little time that I have at my disposal to take a reambling view round the world or to follow the previous speakers in their endeavour. I would rather deal with one or two matters which are closer to us in our own country and which, I believe, matter more to our people and the lives of our people in our own day. Those who are stuck at Delhi station for trains which are not available because of troop movements in our country may feel that long discussions on disarmament, globel disarmament, are not perhaps of the highest relevance at this moment!

Only three days ago we debated the latest Chinese incursions in our country and that debate left us with two feelings. One was that of unanimous strength in this House, that everything should be done to repeal Chinese aggression, that everything should be done to show the Government of China that we are indeed earnest about the assurance given by the Prime Minister that this is the policy of the Indian Government and the people, and that if there should be any further aggression, force will be met by force. This was the result of the debate in this House.

It is true that when the Prime Minister gave his reply, two matters came out which were disturbing. One was the Chinese threat to cross the McMahon line and to commit greater aggression against India if we had the presumption to strengthen our

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defences within our own territory. The other thing which caused some dismay in this House was the statement of the Prime Minister, that in reply to a polite letter from Peking suggesting a re-nogotiation of the Treaty of Friendship between our countries, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, he would be prepared to enter into such discussions.

Well, Sir, stated in that form perhaps the answer is unexceptionable, but the very fact that we should have been so ready to respond to this appeal while aggression continues, while occupation of our soil continues, is something that the country has not taken very kindly. I hope that Prime Minister appreciates that the only one condition on which there can be any talk with the Chinese whether in regard to a Treaty of Friendship or otherwise is the clearing out of our territory in the same unconditional manner that he mentioned in regard to Portuguese outposts in our country. There can be no negotiation until foreign outposts which are an act of aggression are first removed.

I stress this because the increasing belligerence of the tone of Chinese statements makes one feel that they are not going to allow any little opening, any little opportunity, to pass for renewing and expanding their area of conquest. If we give any opening at all or any opportunity, we must be aware that our enemies across the Northern frontier are there ready to strike. Therefore, anything that weakens our position in the Himalayan border, anything that slows down the tempo of the build-up which the Prime Minister told us is in progress, I think the House will agree, must be scrupulously eschewed.

Now, it is against this background that discerning people in this country are concerned about the reports that we see in our newspapers of the military build-up on both sides of the Goa border. The Prime Minister made a statement on this matter in the course of his speech this morning in which he said three things. He mentioned certain provocations that are being held out from the Portuguese side. He then went on to say that preparations were being made for defensive action against any threats that might develop from the other side. And he ended by recapitulating and re-stating the reluctance of our Government and our country to solve any problem, however pressing or just, by anything except peaceful means. I think, Sir, as so stated, the Prime Minister's position on all these three points was unexceptionable and nobody in this House or in this country could possibly take exception to it.

Sir, everyone amongst us stands for the end of Portuguese imperialism, whether in Angola or anywhere else and certainly in Goa, in our own country, and we are all looking forward to the day when the people of Goa can enjoy freedom like the rest of the people of India.

But that is not the issue. The issue is one of priorities. The issue, if I may state it, is whether this is the moment, faced as we are today, to give priority to the liberation of Goa, to which my Communist friend has just referred, as against the resistence and repelling of Chinese aggression from our own soil. That, Sir, seems to me to be the issue of internatioual relation which is closest to us and which is of the most immediate concern to us today. The previous speaker has demanded liberation. She does not want us to wait for any more straws on the camel's back of patience. But, coming from that quarter, this is easily understandable. This demand for immediate military action against Goa is easily understandable, coming from the Communist benches. Indeed, she only repeated what her leaders outside have been saying publicly for the last few days. Why? It is quite obvious, that those who would like to take advantage of our involvement in, Goa would benefit from the kind of advice that is being given if it were to be followed. Therefore I say, the question is not what should be done. It is very clear. Goa must come. The Portuguese must go. The question is what should be done today and how it should be done.

Now, Sir, the problem of Portuguese possessions is a long standing one. We could have dealt with it any time in the last ten years or more. Why then has the present time been chosen to incite our Government to thin our resources of men and material from our Himalayan frontier where they are badly required to a remote zone? Will not such a policy expose India to further aggression marked by that same unhappy absence of retaliation and resistance by which every act of Chinese aggression in the last four years has been marked up to this very day? Will not the diversion of these resources and weakening of our Northern front mean a great danger to this country which we must avoid and resist the temptation to be drawn into?

Now, about this fact of diversion there can be no question. No less an authority than General Cariappa, the first Indian Chief of Army Staff said two days ago:

> "At a time when the nation's troops were dispersed on a world-wide front in such far-flung areas as Gaza, the Congo and Kashmir,....".

....he might have mentioned Nagaland also—

> "....he wondered whether it would be safe to embark upon uarge-scale military preparations along the Goa border."

Then he said:

> "Any such action might serve to weaken the frontiers and endanger the security of the country as a whole when virtually a much greater threat than hitherto to Indian security had developed from the Chinese Communist armies."

General Cariappa went on to point out:

> "that the Portuguese had not threatened to cross the Indian border and attack, while Chinese had indeed threatened to cross the McMohan Line, and that India did not possess an army of millions to fight on various fronts."

This was reported in the *Indian Express* dated 6th December. Sir, I am not an expert on this subject. I am a layman quoting what one of our highest previous experts on the subject had to say, the first ranking general of our Indian Army after independence. I think the issue he raises is a very important one. Our troops today are already in action in Congo. We have other fronts which are dormant at the moment—the entire Himalayan front against the Chinese, the Kashmir front, the Nagaland front. How are we to assure, is there anyone to guarantee us, that these fronts will not errupt into activity if we get entangled in a military engagement in Goa? Is it fair to expose our armed forces to a new opening, to yet another front, when they are exposed on so many fronts already? Sir, the Government have always given an allibi for its supine resistence or absence of resistence saying that we have not got enough men, we have not got enough material in the right area. Will this diversion in Goa not weaken the already scarce material and men when we are facing far superior odds on our Himalayan frontier? Will not the imbalance be aggravated, will not the Chinese take advantage of it?

Sir, Mao Tse-tung's philosophy has been expressed in his notorious remark: "Power comes out of the muzzle of a gun". But, Sir, I do not think Mr. Mao Tse-tung will be very impressed if the gun is turned in the other direction. Therefore, the Chinese giant is only too apt to laugh at us if instead of repelling, instead of fighting that giant we go and beat

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up a pigmy, a small "pimple" as the Prime Minister once quite appropriately described Goa. Sir, can this country of Gandhi be very proud of overwhelming a miserable few hundred men who have no capacity to resist us?

Also, is it wise to assume a pushover in a day or two, as many people seem to imagine sitting in Delhi? The Portuguese are very obstinate, almost perverse people. Being what they are, to assume that we are going to have a pushover in a day or two and there is not going to be any major bloodshed would not be wise. If we get provoked, if we get bogged down in operations and an appeal is made to the Security Council of the United Nations, is this country with its clean record so far going to defy a cease-fire order by the Security Council? Is our Government prepared for that eventuality? Sir, when we act as a policeman in the Congo, serving the nations of the world, shall we put ourselves simultaneously in the position of an accused at the bar of the United Nations? How shall we reconcile the two roles if we do not bow to a cease-fire order? Therefore, whichever way one may look at it, I feel that this venture is marked by pitfalls, and I do appeal to the Prime Minister and the Government not to be encouraged by wrong advisers on this side who have an axe to grind in regard to their allies in China and be swept into this adventure without reckoning the many consequences to our country.

Finally, Sir, we come to this question, as I said, why has this moment been chosen (*Interruption*)? Sir, when the hon. Member wanted the liberation of Goa tomorrow I never interrupted her, I never said anything about it. Why has this moment been chosen to bring to a head something that has been simmering for over ten years? Why now? That is the question. I do not mind giving expression on the floor of this House to a belief that is held widely in this capital and in this country, that it is a desire to make a demonstration of serength after years of weakness on the eve of the General Elections. Let me quote from the *Hindustan Times* of this morning a few sentences which, I believe, are representative of intelligent thinking in our country.

> "All that the Government is succeeding in convincing its critics is that it is suffering from a severe case of bad conscience. It wants to prove, after suffering several years of Chinese aggression without firing a shot that it is capable of action, and because there is natural scepticism in the country about the Government being capable of anything of the kind, it is going about the job in a manner more than somewhat theatrical. The atmosphere sought to be created is of a national emergency at hand....
>
> It is these antics which give rise to the suspicion already voiced by the Opposition that the Goa emergency is an electoral smoke-screen for the Government's sins of omission in dealing with China. Let the Government be warned, betimes, and Mr. Menon particularly, that there are no easy electoral kudos to be picked up in Goa".

Now, Sir, it is a well-known psychological explanation about people who have not been able to hit back a big bully hitting a small boy; it is a very common phenomenon in all boarding schools, whether in this country or another. In particular, it is believed that the main electoral beneficiary would be no other than the Defence Minister, on whom the guilt of not resisting Chinese aggression is fixed by a large section of public opinion in this country. In England; sometimes, they fix elections immediately after a military victory and call it a "khaki election", a technique with which, I am sure, all students of British institutions are familiar. Here there is only one difference, that instead of the election being fixed immediately after a military victory, the military victory may be planned immediately on the eve of the election that have already been fixed. Now, if the people of India were to believe this, they would not consider it a very honourable thing.

14 hrs.

I cannot judge whether this motivation that has been suggested in the newspaper I quoted and by others whom I have heard in the last two or three days is fair or not, but I should say one thing that, despite the Prime Minister's explanation today, it is difficult to find a more convincing or plausible cause or reason for this major build up on the eve of the elections. I doubt whether even such a strategy will bring any votes. I for one have too much faith in the intelligence of our voter, particularly in my own city, and I believe that the kind of "khaki election" referred to above is not going to deliver the goods. This would be an unworthy strategem and, I am sure, the Indian people would not respond to it.

But, whether the charge is true or false, one thing remains. Precedence must be given to resisting the major threat to this country, and the major and the immediate threat to this country comes from nowhere than from across the Himalayas. Anything that weakens our resistance there will help the enemies of our freedom and our security. I do hope that the fears that have been expressed today are groundless and that consistent with what the Prime Minister said. a peaceful atmosphere will be maintained and nothing will be done which goes beyond the needs of the case. I would wish that in his reply to this debate the Prime Minister would give a clear assurance to this House, that beyond repelling aggression from the Portuguese troops, beyond defending our own frontiers and our own nationals, nothing will be done in the way of a major aggressive action, until at least after the elections so that the new Government and new Parliament may be in a position to get the mandate that is required to do something more.

What I have said has not been very easy to say nor very pleasant but I believe it is the duty of those of us who are here to represent the views that we hold and the views of those who hold the same views in this country, and I believe that it is necessary for someone to say this. Let it not be said that nobody raised a voice of warning before we walked into this trap.

I suggest that we act in our own national interest and not just react to provocation. Our Prime Minister has often advised other countries not to be provoked but to hold on to the path of peace. I would suggest that we apply this warning and this advice to ourselves. Let not the Portuguese decide what we do. If my hon. friend who preceded me were to decide it, the Portuguese will decide what we do in Goa. I suggest that we take an over-all view of our frontiers, north, south, east and west, take an over-all view of our relations in the world and then decide what we shall do in Goa and not allow the Portuguese to provoke us into doing something. Provocation is easy, but restraining oneself from replying to provocation is difficult. I would like to believe that our Government and our country have the maturity to resist provocation, to stick to the point that the Indian soil must be first cleared of a foreign aggressor who has come during the last five years, before we try to undo facts which go back hundreds of years in history.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the hon. gracious and charming lady who spoke for the Communist Party weakly echoed and gave a paraphrase of what the Prime Minister said. But I am wondering if what Shri Masani has said will find any echo from any quarter in this House. We find ourselves incomplete disagreement with everything that he said regarding Goa. He has once again proved that in spite

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of his brilliance, in spite of his scholarship and in spite of his eloquence, he and his party are completely out of tune with what the People of India think.

The Prime Minister started this unholy fashion of bringing in the elections in every consideration. He used a platform, which was not meant for the elections, a seminar platform in Bombay, for having a gibe at Acharya Kripalani and, I think, many are following it. It was wrong example to follow, even though the example was set up by the Prime Minister. But may I tell Shri Masani before I come to the main points that whether Shri Krishna Menon wins or does not win is a minor thing. The winning of a single seat is a minor thing as compared with the liberation of a half a million of Indians. I would like to plead with the Prime Minister that the whole nation stands behind him if he is determined to carry action against Goa, but not inaction. We have reached a point of no-return where there is no go back except ignomenious retreat. Shri M. R. Masani, the patriot that he is, naturally laments, naturally mourns the retreat on the Chinese border, but the retreat before this small insignificant power, will it enhance our prestige, will it boost up the morale of our people or will it humiliate it still more? I, therefore, plead with him to discard other considerations, because this should be an issue on which we all stand united as a nation. I would also tell the Prime Minister that we demand something more concrete than mere concellation of trade. I do not want any reply from the Prime Ministed to the debate which we raise and, therefore, I am not going to raise any arguments, because when we talked on a Private Member's motion we have said all that can be said and if they were not enough, are not the shrieks, the agonised cries for help of these 500,000 people not enough to move us into action? What stronger argument do we need than this appeal and cry for help which is coming from half a million Indians in Goa? All we shall plead, therefore, is that we act, act immediately, and act effectively.

If there are some papers in the United Kingdom and other countries criticising our action, we are not called upon to bother. Major issues are not to be neglected because there is adverse or hostile criticism. It has been the fashion of a section of the British papers to denigrate this country, to malign this country. Once again, we may provide them with an opportunity to indulge in their hobby. Why should we be worried about it? I, therefore, plead, and I do not think we need any more arguments for it, that the Government should not deflect; it should not. It must not find an excuse that there was divergence of opinion in this country. This country stands united, if you are resolved, if you are made up, if your mind is made up, to liberate Goa.

There have been many major developments since the House discussed international affairs in the last session. There was, firstly, the Belgrade Conference. I am afraid, this conference will be remembered in history more for what it failed to achieve than by what it achieved. Non-allignment lost its polish, its glow, its finish in Belgrade. Non-alignment for its very success depends upon unwavering adherence to objectivity, to impartiality and to undaunted courage. The Belgrade Conference indulged in equivocation; it did not show that bold and honest courage and leadership which it was called upon to provide on the major issues with which the world has been confronted with. There was the resumption of the atomic tests, there was the Berlin crisis, and on both these issues it satisfied itself by indulging in some kind of pltitudes. The Prime Minister emerged with credit because of the sense of progression and balance which he introduced in these discussions, but, I am afraid, non-alignment as such lost much in Belgrade. Even so loyal and so consistent a supporter, interpreter and upholder of non-alignment as Kingsley Martin of the New Statesman had to declare that he came back a disillusioned and disappointed man.

There was the hon. Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union and to the United States of America. We are glad that he went there and we are glad to hear from him that both the visits were successful. But we do not know what exactly happened. I would like to call upon the hon. Prime Minister that we know something more than of course the tremendous ovation which he received. He told us that he told these people our views on major world issues. But what are their views on the issues that concern us? Did he talk to Mr. Khrushchev about Chinese misbehaviour and about Chinese betrayal of this country? Did he ask Mr. Khrushchev to use his great influence with the Chinese leadership to restrain China and, if so, what was the attitude of the Soviet Union? There has been a sphinxlike silence on the part of the Soviet Union on this major issue. Is the Soviet Union going to continue a policy of non-alignment when India's very existence is threatened by an ally of the Soviet Union? What is it that happened? Our, were these issues not discussed at all? Was what was discussed at this important and historic meeting such things like nuclear tests, disarmament and other issues. or were the issues that matter to us. that concern us also discussed?

I would also like to ask what was discussed with Mr. Kennedy. Was it only disarmament Was it only some other issue with which we are concerned but not directly? Or, did he take up with Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Kennedy the issue about Goa and their attitude towards it? We would like to be told what the hon. Prime Minister discussed in these visits of his and what the reaction was because the communiques which are habitually issued hide more than they disclose.

A reference has been made to the Congo. We strongly support the attitude of the Government in strengthening the United Nations. But, I am afraid, useful as this visit was to the Soviet Union, a large part of his visit to the United States had to be devoted to removing misunderstanding and to explaining things. I do not want to touch upon that very delicate subject, that very explosive and touchy subject of what the hon. Defence Minister does and does not do. It causes offence and creates great tensions; the hon. Prime Minister gets easily offended. But, I think, the definition of the words 'Defence Minister' is beginning to change. Defence Minister is beginning to be one who requires constant defence by the hon. Prime Minister of India.

I will not be saving anything except one thing and that is this. Ecomiums should be paid where they are due. I do not quarrel with that. But I think we place an unusually severe strain on Shri Krishna Menon, undoubtedly great as his abilities, qualifications and talents are, by asking him to carry the dual task of looking after the defence of this vast subcontinent and of representing it at the United Nations. Is it fair to a patriot like him that because he has the talent he should be asked to carry all the burdens? Is that not an advertisement of poverty of talent in the country that the same man should be asked to do all the jobs?

Secondly, is the defence of this country according to the hon. Prime Minister a job which can be done by a part-time worker and is not a full time job which requires all the energy, attention and concentration of not one Minister but more? But, we do not have even one full Minister to look after that. I have nothing to say about what he said here and there, but it is a serious matter. With due respect and regard for the talents of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, I have to raise this issue.

[Shri Nath Pai]

About the Congo, we fully support the policy of the Government of India to strengthen the United Nations. But let not there be any encouragement to any effort to weaken the United Nations. We must make it clear that we want the strengthening of the United Nations to reflect the new balance of forces in the world, but certainly not toying with the idea of the troika which will do nothing but paralyse the United Nations. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that in no form did the Indian delegation at the United Nations try to flirt with the idea of troika but solidly told the United Nations that we wants its authority in the world to be upheld and strengthened as the one major instrument that mankind has forged in the cause of peace.

I should like to make only a very passing reference to what the hon. Prime Minister had to say about Algeria. He says that General De Gaulle, of course, wants to fight the OAS secret army of General Salan. Indeed, very good. But does he not see the tragedy of Algeria? Today the Algerian patriots are being compelled to fight on two fronts, that of the regular French Government and of General Salan. The Nationalist Government, that is, the FLN, is being compelled to fight on two fronts, that of General De Gaulle which is officially recognised by us and that of General Salan. Why did we refrain from taking the step which, we think, he was on the brim of taking before he proceeded to Belgrade? He had created the impression and had almost an assurance that we would proceed to recognise the FLN Government. I would like to hear from the hon. Prime Minister what is inhabiting him: what is retaining him; what is stopping him. What are our difficulties in recognising this government of the Algerian people?

I shall now turn to something which is very immediate to which, unfortunately, no reference was made by the hon. Prime Minister. It is true that we discussed at length the China issue only three days back, but since we discussed it two major things have happened; therefore the need to mention it and mention it at length. I would claim your indulgence for a little while.

There was a note of China. There have been two notes, in fact—one telling us the consequences that will follow if we show courage to build our defences across the border and another offering, of course, as the hon. Prime Minister says, in a very polite way to enter into a treaty of friendship. Something is happening. Had we, that is, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and I, not asked questions of the hon. Prime Minister that day, I wonder if even that mention would have been made by him regarding these two notes. But this is the vital issue today. Shall we be pursuing the mirage of friendship ignoring the reality of China's aggression? He has times without number told us that China's aggressive intentions towards this country are becoming clearer and clearer. But when China comes with the straw of negotiations and of friendship, like a sinking man we are ready to clutch at it. We ignore the bayonets and the mailed fist of aggression and are prepared to cling to and to clutch at the tattered glow of friendship. Is the brutal and grim reality of aggression, of threat across the McMahon Line to be ignored? The hon. Prime Minister told us, "We will consider it and it will be conditioned." Just as he said earlier that the only solution of the Goa Problem is that the Portuguese wald out of our country, the only condition that we should demand is that China should vacate her aggression. I want an assurance because this House will adjourn and will not meet for three long months. We want this categorical assurance from the hon. Prime Minister, not the repetition and reiteration that we will negotiate, negotiate, negotiate but that we shall refuse to enter into any treaty, whether China calls it a friendship treaty, no aggression treaty, co-operative treaty or whatever the good name that it is pleased to give to it, unless China fulfills the prior condition that she vacates her aggression from our territory. This is the categorical assurance that this House and this country is entitled to expect before we reply. Reply very politely. All his charm and politeness we would like to see reflected in our note, but let there not be a mistake about the determination of India not to be made to look fools once again in the eyes of the world, namely, that China continues the aggression and we continue to negotiate.

At this stage may I point out what master tacticians the Chinese have proved themselves to be. They have established themselves as masters of diversionary tactics. They have engaged this country in a phoney war of notes, letters, statements, aide memories, more poigant and strong notes and, in the meanwhile, when our Government pats itself on the back, congratulates itself, feels excited, proud and triumphant that it is scoring points in letters and in its exchanges with the Government of China, when we win these points in letters on paper, the Chinese are advancing their military posts on our territory.

The hon. Prime Minister the other day said that his whole being is against war, that he does not want war. He chided us by saying that it is the result of 45 years of training under Gandhiji and said that we do not have that training. It is true that we did not have 45 years' training because we were not born 45 years ago, but we claim to be moulded by the same training and the same teaching. The hon. Prime Minister may be the political heir to the Mahatma, but so far as his teachings are concerned they are the proud and common heritage of all India. We have been moulded, made and conditioned by those teachings and, to a certain extent, by his own teachings. The Mahatma taught us to resist aggression and the hon. Prime Minister also taught us to resist aggression and injustice. It was he who awoke this nation to aggression in Spain and in distant China in 1936. Does he expect us to forget this lesson when aggression threatens our own border from the Chinese? He says we do not want war. War is not our making. Can you avoid war by just expressing dislike and by expressing opposition? Today what is happening is this. There is an undeclared war against this country on the part of China. She is proceeding, committing aggression and getting the reward of aggression. But only we keep on chanting, "We do not want war; we are opposed to war". We do not say you wage the war against China. But is it the only way of avoiding war that they go on advancing and you keep retreating, you do not hit back and you do not shoot back? That is, of course, one way of avoiding war.

When I advocate it, the Prime Minister comes back and accuses us of wanting an adventure. Words are beginning to lose meaning. Is it an adventure to plead. to urge, to appeal that we defend the borders of our motherland? Aggression is an adventure. Defence against resistance to aggression is a solemn duty cast on everybody. What Britain did in the Suez Canal was aggression and an adventure. But what Egypt did in retaliation of Britain's aggression was the discharge of an elementary duty.

Further, it is the Prime Minister who always says, life is an adventure, more so a life of independence, liberty and dignity. To refuse to face this adventure in this way is to forfeit our life, forfeit our basic inalienable right to a life of liberty, freedom and dignity.

We are told against that we are unprepared. Time without number the Prime Minister tells us that we are unprepared. The unpreparedness of a potential victim is the supreme opportunity for the intending aggressor. It is the normal precaution, an

[Shri Nath Pai]

elementary rule of security, that you conceal from your adversary all your weakness, all your unpreparedness and try to discover his weaknesses and his unpreparedness. But the Government of India has made a practice of shouting from housetops that we are unprepared. Do they believe that this proclamation of unpreparedness will act as a deterrent to the Chinese, will put fear in their hearts and the Chinese will stop at the Himalayas and say, "Ah! India is unprepared. Let us not disturb them; let us go back to Peking? We fail to understand the logic of this unpreparedness.

Secondly, this kind of advertisement of unpreparedness is guaranteeing, underwriting, the victory of the potential aggressor. He has said—I will read something from it now—"What could we have done? It is the legacy of a lon long past". If he would have cared to look into his archives—busy he is, it is a mightly burden he is carrying; we know it—but if his assistants or those who advise him would have looked into his archives. this unpreparedness would not have been there. There was an officer of this Government. Do you disown everything left by the British? Do you disown the railways, the telephones, the police, etc.? Only the other day, we celebrated the centenary and the Home Minister claimed credit.

The bad things we do discard, but in the archives of the same department, we find this note written by Sir Charles Bell. In clear, ringing and unmistakable terms, he tells us what China will be doing. A great student of history, the Prime Minister himself said that China showed this tendency. This is what the note said:

> "It will be natural for China to seek this relief for her overflowing population. She appears to regard the Mongolian people that border on her own and the Tibetan frontier, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and ever Burma as within her natural sphere."

The warning was there. There was another warning. The Prime Minister says, "What could we have done?" Did we make a note of it? Did we make preparations for that? He says, "What could we have done? We have to prepare". There was a committee which was appointed when the late Sardar Patel was alive and it was presided over by Gen. Himmat Singhji, the then Deputy Minister of Defence. We never heard what happened to that committee's recommendations regarding the new, awakened, alive northern border. What happened to those recommendations? They were completely forgotten, ignored and pigeon-holed till in 1959, the Dalai Lama sought refuge in this country.

The Prime Minister has appointed another committee on his own initiative under Gen. L. P. Sen? What will happen to the recommendations? Shall act upon them.

Sir, many of us were very happy at the success of the Chinese revolution. Shri Asoka Mehta had issued a statement and so did out Prime Minister. The communist party also had sent messages of greetings. This is the reply which Mao Tse-tung sent in 1948. He refers to the Government of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as the agent of imperialists.". What he says further is significant:

> "Replying on the brave communist party of India and the unity of Indian patriots, India will certainly not remain under the yoke of imperialism and its collaborators. Like free China, a free India will one day emerge in the Socialist and People's democratic family".

God forbid that this happens, but this is his hope—

> "that day will end the imperialist reactionary era in the history of mankind."

Did we take note of it? Did we act? Were the words not clear as to what he means? He calls the Government of India the running dog of imperialism. What did we do about it?

There was another thing. He tried to defeat, to turn the tables against me—we do not mind it—on the issue of Tibet. This is what he said day before yesterday in his concluding remarks in this House on the Chinese aggression. When I asked, "Why did you allow the Chinese to walk in?" he said, "We are in full agreement with you, but what could we have done? No power could have gone there." Is that the thing or was that your policy? Was it a question of inability or not having the strength or was it your determination? This is what the Prime Minister said; I will ask him some questions before I read it.

If we cannot prevent the perpetuation of an aggression, must we be an accomplice in its commission? If we cannot rescue the victim of a sacrifice, must we play the part of a presiding priest at that gory sacrifice? If we cannot prosecute China, must we the apologists of China? This is what the Prime Minister said in this House in 1954:

> "I am not aware of any time during the last few hundred years when Chinese sovereignty"—

then he adds in parenthesis—

> "—or if you like suzerainty—"

Are sovereignty and suzerainty the same? Is there not a tremendous difference between them? Then he goes on:

> "I would be prepared to go into the entire history of this step by step. In my opinion, we have done no better thing than this since we became independent."

What was this tremendous thing of which he boasted? It was the handing over of this ancient free land whom history and destiny expected this country and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to defend. He has handed them over foot and hand bound to the Chinese. And, yesterday, we are told, "What could we have done?" Throughout history, she had expected India to respect and defend her autonomy.

Towards the end of 1949 and 1950, when the Chinese were advancing towards Lhasa, our Ambassador in Peking was there and it was at his instance that the Indian delegation informed the Security Council that the Chinese are not marching towards Lhasa, but they are going towards Chambo. This was in December and in April next year, the Chinese were already in occupation of Lhasa. The Dalai Lama ran away to Yatung; he was called back and he went back mostly in the hope that India will defend Tibet. Then what happened? This is a chapter that is not known.

The Government of India authorised Sardar Panikkar to advise the Chinese Government that we accept Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, provided that its internal autonomy is guaranteed. But the Ambassador misunderstood the message and he conceded sovereignty over Tibet. He was instructed to inform about suzerainty, but he conceded and granted, had done away already with the soverignty. Later on, the blanme was placed on the poor cipher assistant. Very often, the cipher assistant in this Government is made a very very convenient scapegoat to such high colossal mistakes of policy. In any other country, a very serious note would have been taken. We were indifferent towards the fate of this country. How heavily are we paying the penality! The fall-out is the Chinese arm's fall-out on our own border. In refusing to defend Tibet, we have undermined the defences of this country. And that will be the verdict of history from which all the equivocations and all the brilliant pleadings given by the Prime Minister will not rescue this country.

I have only one or two points to make and I will sit down. The Prime

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Minister said that day that we charge him with suppression of facts. We never like to say anything harsh about him, or anything which hurts him. But what are the facts? He pleaded with a feeling of hurt that he had just come after his tour of eighteen days and come straight from the Palam Airport to this House. It was a magnificient athletic feat. We are proud of it and even the younger generations should be proud that he could do it.

He said that we charge him with suppression. May I point out to him something from his own note, this white paper which was placed no the Table of this House. That points out that in our note of 31st of October we complained that Suriah was occupied by the Chinese in April 1960. and Dauletbeg Oldi was occupied in the autumn of 1960. You mention it in your note and you have said in it that it is aggression of a serious type. But still till November 1961 we were not told about it. It means one of two things. The Chinese in their latest note complained: if this happened so long ago, why did you not till us? Both these were major events; still we were not told about the one for eighteen months and about the other for thirteen months. And when we point this out, why should he get offended that we charge him with suppression of facts. The facts are there.

There is another interpretation possible. What does our intelligence do? If major aggressions take place without his knowing how many more may be committed now? May I, therefore, plead with him, Mr. Speaker that it will be very hurtful and it will be injurious to the interests of the country if he accuses us of generating heat because of impending elections. I have made the position very very clear. If our territory is to be regained, and if none of us is to be returned to this House, we will regard it as the highest reward that we have achieved. I would plead with him that the time has come when we must do something about this. The Chinese must be warned and this tempting offer of polite negotiations must be contemptuously turned down; they must be told to make good the damage they have done to our faith and to our country. I will plead with the Prime Minister: this fumling, this faltering, this failure on the frontier may prove fatal to the future of this country as a free nation. Contrast the Chinses bluffs, bluster and bullying with our bowing, bending and bungling.

It was the Prime Minister who told this country that success often comes to those who dare and act; it never comes to the timid. It was a teaching which we inscribed in our diaries and on our new books when we brought them at the universities. We wrote it with chalk in our study rooms. Let not history say when the hour of trail came when the supreme hour for him and his country came, he failed to implement his teaching and in the process made worthless, and meaningless what was supposed to be the most precious legacy to posterity and this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, three major speeches have been made from the Opposition Benches and I was amazed that each one of them had struck a note utterly out of consonance with the spirit of free India today. As I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member who has just sat down, I felt as if he was living in a dream world, as if he was living in a world where the breath of reality of free India never entered.

14·33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It was amazing to hear him say that the Prime Minister has been saying to the Chinese that we are not prepared. I do not know where he got the idea from. We have been listening to the speeches of the Prime Minister on the floor of the House and also elsewhere and don't think the Prime Minister has ever hinted at this kind of thing, has ever expressed this kind of thing or has ever given the impression to anybody, by implication even, that we are not prepared to meet the Chinese aggression. I think he has made his policy very clear. He has told us in unequivocal terms that we shall exhaust all possible means, means of peaceful negotiations, and we shall also make use of all diplomatic means which are available. If, however, we do not succeed in that and if war is forced on us we shall go to to war with any country in the world to defend our sovereignty and our integrity and our homeland. That is what he has been saying.

We have been making preparations. We have been told many times on the floor of the House that we are adding to the number of check posts; we are increasing the number of military posts, we are trying to man these posts by all possible means. We are building roads and we are doing all these things which are a kind of indirect preparation for war, and also a direct preparation for war. We have been doing all that. And yet, the hon. Member has the audacity to say that our Prime Minister has been talking of unpreparedness. I think nothing could be a greater travesty of fact than the statement that he has made.

I think it is not the Prime Minister who gives encouragement to the Chinese, if any encouragement can be given. But it is these gentlemen who always talk about the weakness of the Government, who always talk of the attitude of the Government which is not war-like,—it is these persons who encourage the Chinses by trying to vilify the Government. It is they who try to boost the morale of the Chinse and I think they serve their cause much better than even those persons who are thought to be allies of the Chinese in this country. I therefore think that this kind of talk is very harmful to the interests of the nation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Member should know what he is saying. After all, does he understand the meaning of it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do. You always speak in Hindi; I speak in English.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What of that? You cannot charge people on this side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have not charge anybody.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. The learned professor will address the the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I said only this that the charge of being unprepared.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has himself admitted it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How do you know?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There should not be any direct talks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I told you this gentleman is in the habit of....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everyone here is honourable. None should be addressed as this gentleman or that gentleman.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was only submitting very respectfully that it is the people who talk about the unpreparedness of our country to meet Chinese aggression, or that we could not get the aggression vacated, who are doing a great deal of harm to our country and are indirectly helping the Chinese. I think it is they who try to promote the morale of the Chinese more than those persons who are thought to be allies of the Chinese here or elsewhere.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Therefore I say that we are prepared to meet the aggression, but it cannot be met by means of speeches made or resolutions passed at public meetings. The aggression has to be met in terms of military logistics, in terms of strategy and tactics and I do not think any Member of this House is competent to deal with these problems of strategy and tactics. These problems are better left of our Army and Air Force; They are the best judges of the situation and also the time when action should be taken. Therefore I think our country is fully prepared to meet the Chinese aggression, and our country will meet the Chinese aggression not at a time when it suits China but at a time when it suits us. I do not see any reason why anybdy should accuse the Government of being weak-kneed so far as the meeting of Chinese aggression is concerned.

Another important suggestion came forth from another hon. Member and it was this, that we should not try to bring in the question of Goa at this time or try to deal with it at this time and that, if we do so, these are diversionary tactics. I do not know what this phrase means. But I believe that our Government is as alive to the danger from the Chinese as it is alive to the danger from the Portuguese. Our Government has to take note of both these dangers and has to be prepared equally to meet both of them in the most statesmanlike and competent manner. And I think that is what our Government is doing.

It has been said, again, that we are dealing with the Goa problem only by the cancellation of some trains. Nothing could have been said more to under-rate or under-state the efforts that we are making to get the Portuguese hold liquidated from our side than this. When we are going to deal with an enemy we need ships, we need the air force, we need men and everything. Therefore, if the nation has got sometimes to make a sacrifice by cancellation of some trains, it should not cry over it. I do not think any partiotic person will do that, and therefore nobody should highlight it that way.

So far as Portuguese imperialism is concerned our Prime Minister has given an unequivocal reply to them, and it is this that the Portuguese Government cannot exist on the soil of India. That is what he said even today, and that is what he has been saying all the time. The French have quitted, the British have quitted, and I have no doubt that the Portuguese will have to quit sooner than later. The people who think that the Portuguese Government is obstinate, this and that, I think, are really not in possession of the hard core of reality which we have to face. It is said that we should meet the Portuguese terror and we should have military build-up. And if we have a military build-up, people say, "You have cancelled the trains." I think every possible effort is being made to meet the Portuguese terror, to get our brothers and sisters under Portuguese rule liberated. And I think the time for that has to be judged not by me or by any other person, but the time for action has to be judged by those persons who understand the art of warfare, who understand the art of fighting and all those things. I think our country will not be found lacking when it comes to a question of dealing with the problem of Goa realisticallv and strongly and in a way which will put an end to this sore in our country.

Another point that has been made is that we should quit the Commonwealth, Well, this is a very old idea which is repeated again and again and is a stock-in-trade with some political parties in my country. I would submit very respectfully that while persons here say that our Defence Minister does not do well here or there, that our diplomacy is not successful, there comes the President of Argentina. This is what he said last evening, that "I have been watching the brilliant performance of your diplomatic missions in the U. N." They call our performance brilliant. But our own people think that the performance of our delegation, headed by our Defence Minister Shri Krishna Menon, does not do justice to our country. I think nothing can be farther from the truth. Our diplomatic channels have got to be many. Today the Prime Minister told us that we are establishing contacts with so many countries of Africa. Our Embassies, Legations, High Commissions, all these are channels of our diplomatic relations. The visits of our Prime Minister to U. K., to U.S.A., to the Soviet Union, to Mexico, to all these countries, these are also the avenues of diplomatic relations. The visits of foreign dignitaries to our country are also sources of extending our diplomatic influence. Our delegation at the United Nations, I think, is the biggest instrument that we have for exerting our influence on international affairs. And I must say that our delegation, led by Shri Krishna Menon, has done as well as any other delegation. I think these are the channels through which our influence has to be exerted.

Similarly, as regard this commonwealth, it is a Commonwealth of free, equal and independent nations and it is an association of self-governing countries. It is an association which does not put any pressure upon the views of anybody and which encourages freedom of thought and freedom of expression. I think this kind of association is very useful for our country, so that we can build up our diplomatic relations with so many countries. Those who tell us that we should give up our Commonwealth relations are those who want us to have relations with some other bloc or to have some other set of relations or group of relations. Our country has steered clear of all these blocs and I think it will continue to do so.

Something was said about the Belgrade conference. It was said that the Belgrade conference did not give unequivocal expression to the policy of non-alignment, that it gave a very blurred and dim picture of the policy of the uncommitted nations which had met there. I have with me the resolutions which were passed at the Belgrade conference. I have also read the speeches made there. As our Prime Minister said, everybody there was preoccupied with his own problems and did not have so much time as to address himself to the other problems. But I believe that though the Belgrade conference might have interested itself more in those national problems, all the same it was an instrument of expression for peace. It might not have expressed peace in as strong terms as I might have wanted or as somebody else might have wanted; but there is no denying the fact that that Conference did up hold the cause of peace and did try to give people the idea that the statesmen who met there were interested in peace more than in anything else. I believe that our foreign policy is known all over the world. Our foreign policy is the policy of a nation which has got so many years' tradition of peace behind it. Our policy whether in Laos, Vietnam, Congo or anywhere else has been that the peoples of those countries should be supreme, that the peoples of those countries should not suffer from any kind of aggression from anyother country, that the peoples of those countries should live their own life and that the peoples of those countries should be effective instruments of peace. This has been our policy. That is what our International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos is doing. That is what our brave and valiant soldiers in the Congo are doing. That is what we did in Korea. That is what we have always been doing. We have been trying to strengthen the forces of democracy and peace wherever we have gone, whether that has been an assignment given to us by the United Nations or by any other agency. We have honoured them there. I think that our policy should be judged in that light.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya):

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, England, France and West Germany cannot remain non-aligned if they with draw from the N.A.T.O. They will either have to hand over their defence portfolio to the U.N.O. or to enter into military alliances with either Russia or China. The withdrawal of the U. S. A. from the Rimland or of the States of Western Europe from the N.A.T.O. would mean......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Why did you say order, order, Sir?

Some Hon. Members: There was some disturbance behind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can he question the Chair?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I thought you were asking me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not you.

Shri Brajshwar Prasad: would mean either the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact or the intensification of the conflict between Russia and China. The resurrection of the Sino-Soviet pact is not possible because American military power is not weakened at all by the withdrawal of the U. S. A. from the Rimland, and further because it would be for more advantageous for Russia to bargain with America than with China. The withdrawal of the U. S. A. from the Rimland or of England, France, and west Germany from the N. A. T. O. would lead to the establishment of Anglo-Russian, Franco Russian and Russo-German alliances.

I am one with the Stalinists. Because, I am not in favour of a political settlement between Russia and America. Further, because, I am not in favour of democracy in the Soviet Union,......

An Hon. Member; Why?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: except on the basis of universal and complete disarmament. I am in favour of Stalinism...... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): I hope not in India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; we have to listen and learn and not get impatient.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am in favour of Stalinism because I want the centre of international communism to shift from Moscow to Peking. It does not lie in the power of either the Stalinists or the anti-Stalinists to wage a nuclear war. When the Chinese communists talk of the inevitability of war, they mean that Russia and America should fight amongst themselves. China would remain neutral if such a war breaks out, for, she wants to establish her hegemony over the world. The resurrection of the Sino-Soviet pact is not possible because American military power has became impregnable as a result of the nuclear stalemate. Both India and China will be defeated both politically and militarily if a war breaks out between them. America and Russia cannot join opposite sides if such a war breaks out. A Sino-Indian war will be transformed at once into a thermo-nuclear war if they join opposite sides. Such a war will lead to the destruction of the globe. Russia and America are not going to destroy themselves for the sake of the maintenance of India's sovereignty over the Aksai Chin Region and the N.E.F.A. If Russia remains neutral, America will also have to remain neutral. If Russia joins hands with China, America will have to remain neutral or join hands with China. If Russia join hands with India, America will have to remain neutral or join hands with India.

American help to China will be superfluous if Russia and China come together. American help to India will be superfluous if Russia and India come together. America cannot be of any use either to India or China if a war breaks out between them. A political settlement between Russia and America cannot be arrived at. A political settlement between America and

Russia can be arrived at on the corpse of India and China only. The condition precedent to a political settlement between Russia and America is the outbreak of a war between India and China. A war between India and China would not lead to a war between Russia and America. It may lead to a war amongst all the Afro-Asian States. A war between India and China would not lead to the outbreak of a global war, but to the establishment of white hegemony over the Afro-Asian land mass.

It is a conflict between Russia and China and not between India and China which is going to determine the shape of things to come. A conflict between India and China is not of an elemental character and of a historical nature. A conflict between Russia and China can never be reconciled on any basis except that of universal and complete disarmament. If no war breaks out between India and China, the whole of the next century is going to be an epoch of Sino-Soviet conflict of an elemental character the like of which the world has not seen before. No conflict between any two States has been of such a titanic nature as the one that is rapidly developing between the two communist giants.

I am in favour of the Stalinists because the break up of the Sino-Soviet empire in Eurasia will lead either to the establishment of either American or Pan-Islamic hegemony or to the return of the days of Chengiz Khan, Timur, Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Stalinists stand for the maintenance of iron dictatorship over the heart-land. Neither a virgin nor a rupee would be left off in India if the right of self-determination is granted to tribal people living on our borders. All the States in the Soviet Union would become sovereign republics if democracy is introduced in Russia.

I am in favour of the centre of international communism being shifted from Moscow to Peking, because, if Russia is integrated with the west, the status of the black and coloured races would be reduced to that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. But, if Russia is integrated with the Afro-Asian land mass, perfect democracy would be established on earth. Whatever Mr. Khrushchev might say, Stalinism cannot be liquidated in a world of sovereign nation states. The condition precedent to the liquidation of Stalinism is the transformation of the U.N.O. into a world government. As long as there is conflict between Russia and America, the maintenance of dictatorship in Russia is inevitable. Dictatorship in Russia would collapse the day America resorts to disarmament.

Stalinism is not a phenomenon confined to the communist world alone. There are Stalinists in the so-called free world as well. Men like Senator Fulbright and Dean Acheson who stand for strengthening the NATO and weakening the U.N.O. cannot be designated but as Stalinists however repugnant the cult of communism may be to them. They are champions of war and hegemony. They are opposed to disarmament, peace, freedom and democracy. They stand for the maintenance of the position of the United States of America as a world Power, by all means, violent or non-violent. Opposed to Senator Fulbright and Dean Acheson are a few people who want the United States of America to accept gracefully the status of a regional Power in the New World. They stand for liquidating the NATO and strengthening the U.N.O.

15 hrs.

I am not in favour of Stalinism if it means either adherence to the cult of violent revolution or war against the U.S.A. The goal of Stalinism can never be realized if it is to establish socialism over the whole world by the method of dictatorship. Capitalism in the old sense of the term does not exist in the U.S.A. Not a socialist State but a strong military State can be established by the method of dictatorship. The kind of world economy

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

that may emerge in the thermonuclear age may be neither capitalist nor socialist.

I shall say one word about disarmament and I have done. Disarmament means handing over of the defence portfolio to the U.N.O. The goal of disarmament can never be reached if the U.N.O. is not transformed into a world government. It is only by the handing over of the defence portfolio to the U.N.O. that it can be transformed into a world government. Disarmament does not mean destruction of all weapons and disbandment of all forces. A classless society may come into being only centuries after the establishment of a world government. Disarmament in the sense of destruction of all weapons and disbandment of all forces is a feature of a classless society. It is only after the U.N.O. has become the sole custodian of the defence forces of all the countries of the world that the task of destruction of certain types of weapons and of partial disbandment of Armed Forces can be undertaken. Those who want to torpedo the ideal of disarmament mix it up with the questions of espionage and inspection. The goal of disarmament can be achieved only in the manner in which the Indian Native States who had armies of their own were disarmed. All the States in the world should similarly sign an instrument of accession handing over their defence portfolios to the U.N.O. China, Russia and America will not disarm unless the non-aligned nations disarm themselves and thereby liquidate the possibility of the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact and of the establishment of Russo-American hegemony.

There are only two Powers which can fight against China, and they are Russia and America. They can do so only if they come together. If Russia attacks China, America should remain neutral or join hands with Russia. Similarly, if America attacks China, Russia should remain neutral or join hands with America. China cannot be attacked by either Russia or America if these conditions are not fulfilled. A war between India and China alone can bring Russia and America together. The opportunity for the establishment of Russo-American hegemony can never arise if India and China do not fight. India and China can never be weakened unless they fight. The Afro-Asian landmass can never be divided if India and China are not weakened. Russia and America can come together only on the basis of the division of the Afro-Asian landmass into two spheres of influence, Russian and American. If the result of a war between India and China is not going to be a victory either for India or for China but the establishment of Russo-American hegemony over both, some other method must be devised to check-mate China, which may ensure victory for India.

Chinese aggression over India cannot be halted by any negotiations. It can be halted only by resorting to disarmament, that is, by the handing over of the defence portfolio to the U.N.O. The responsibility for defending India must be foisted on the shoulders of the U.N.O., that is, upon the shoulders of more than one hundred member-States. Surely, China cannot fight against them. China will walk out of our territory if the Defence Forces of so many States are harnessed on our side. The possibility of a war between India and China, leading to the establishment of Russo-American hegemony can never arise if India resorts to disarmament.

What is implicit and conditional in the Charter of the U.N.O. must be made explicit and obligatory by handing over the defence portfolio to the U.N.O. Today, the U.N.O. can resort to force to ward off aggression, if a complaint is lodged by a State that it has been subjected to aggression. But no such complaint can be lodged if the State is subjected to subversion before aggression. But if a State hands over its defence portfolio to the U.N.O., it can be subjected neither to subversion nor to aggression. There cannot be any aggression because no State can withstand the combined onslaught of the Defence Forces of more than one hundred states.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Sir, effort has been made to draw a distinction between the aggression or the fighting in Goa and that in Ladakh. I feel that there is no place for that distinction. Aggression is aggression, whether it is committed by Pakistan or by China or by the Portuguese. The only difference is that the aggression in Goa was committed by the Portuguese some hundreds of years ago. It is a legacy that we have inherited from the past, whereas the aggression that is taking place in Ladakh has taken place only recently, that is within the last ten years, and the direct responsibility for that lies on the present Government. All the same, aggression has to be vacated. Therefore, I do not agree with those people who say that we can wait in regard to Goa. We must take every possible action to get the Portuguese aggression in Goa vacated. But I do not like the theatrical way in which we have set about doing things. I wish we had a statesman like Sardar Patel who could have done this small job very comfortably without making much noise about it. The way it is being done now is not the right way, and I think that we should look into this matter. There can however, be no difference of opinion as to the necessity and need of getting Portuguese aggression in Goa vacated as early as possible.

The real question in regard to foreign policy is not just what is happening in the outside world. Our Prime Minister has just now given a very rambling and very broad review of developments here and there. We are all very interested in them. He talked of war and peace. He has said that disarmament is not taking place, and we are all worried about it. If a war breaks out, no country can remain safe from it. But the foreign policy of any country is not a question of platitudes; it is not a question of pious wishes; it is not a question of some dogmatism, it is not a question of some kind of idealistic policies, but it is a question of realism, it is a question of situations as they face us. And primarily, the foreign policy of any country is determined by geography and by history and by other conditioning factors. In the case of India, these conditioning factors are mainly two, one, the partitioning of the country as a result of which our eastern and western borders have become very unnatural, and the other the two immediate neighbours that we have who are both inimical to us. If the neighbours had not been so, that is, if they had not been so inimical, then our foreign policy might have taken a quite different shape altogether. But, at present, China is inimical, and Pakistan is also inimical, and the Portuguese are also inimical in Goa. So, we have to keep in mind our relations with these countries while formulating our foreign policy.

In respect of China, till about fourteen years ago, we had no direct link with China. The only place where China met our frontiers was in Gilgit, where the three empires, the Russian, the Chinese and the Indian empires met. But, elsewhere, China was not our neighbour at all. Between India and China, Tibet was a vast country, a buffer country and a friendly country, and so long as Tibet was there, there was no question of any direct quarrel coming up between India and China. That was the main reason why during the last few centuries, we and China had been great friends. In fact, there were two factors which made China and India friends; one was our cultural proximity, and the other was our geographical distance. Culturally, they had come nearer when Buddhism spread there, and they began to respect India as the land of their *gurus*, and, therefore, the Chinese had a respect for the Indian people. Geographically, our borders never joined,

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

because Tibet was there in between. Because of these two factors, India and China could continue to be friends, and there was no case of war between the two countries during the last two thousand years nearly. But with the coming of the Communists in China, in the first place, that cultural link was destroyed. When the Communists took over in China, Buddhism disappeared, and religion disappeared, and that one cultural link which had unified us and kept us friends with China disappeared.

The second factor which had maintained peace between us and China, namely, the existence of the buffer State of Tibet, has also disappeared, because China has been allowed to eat up Tibet. Actually, the biggest blunder that we committed in regard to our foreign policy was that we did not stop China when China invaded Tibet. One may say, as the Prime Minister was saying, 'What could we have done?' We could have done a lot. At that time, China was not as much prepared as she is today. At that time, China needed our friendship very much. Had we taken a firm stand in regard to Tibet at that time, we would not have been in the predicament in which we are placed today. We could have bound her to the condition that she would not attack Tibet and that the autonomy of Tibet would be maintained. We did nothing of the kind. But actually when Tibet had been eaten up by China, we signed a treaty with China about Tibet, the so-called *Panchsheel* treaty.

It is one thing to have an aggressive policy and another to have a strong policy. It was a blunder not to have adopted a strong policy towards China. But when we recognised the aggression of China against Tibet *de facto* and *de jure*, we committed a greater blunder. That is how the trouble started with China. All the present trouble has directly come out of that treaty.

Since then China has been going forward. The treaty was signed in April 1954. The first aggression by China started in Bara Hoti in May. Since then, aggressions and incursions have been taking place everyday. The biggest incursion has been in the Ladakh region.

Our Prime Minister says that Ladakh is a barren area and nothing grows there. I do not agree with him. I happen to have been born in that area. I spent my childhood in that area. I feel pained when the Prime Minister says that Ladakh is a barren area. It is a very rich area. Of course, it is at a great height. But the Dogras had conquered and ruled that area. People have gone there. Revenue officers have gone there. Now because we have not been able to defend it, to say that it is a barren area and no tree grows there is not correct. I would appeal to the Prime Minister that instead of minimising the importance of Ladakh, he should take active steps to get the aggression vacated. There is a Hindi couplet:

इधर उधर की न बात कर,

यह बतला कि काफ़ले क्यों लुटे,

हमें रहज़नों से ग़रज़ नहीं,

तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है ।

'Do not tell us that it happened like this, it happened like that'. Do not say that because the troops were not there or the army was not there, we were not able to defend it. Why did you fail there? Your leadership has failed there. Instead of trying to minimise it by saying that things happened this way or that, we want that India, a great country with 430 million people with great resources should take action. Why cannot we match China? If we cannot stand against China, no other country can.

This morning, we heard a review of the international situation by the Prime Minister. He said something about Laos and in Viet-Nam and what is happening there. It is true there is trouble in Laos and trouble in Viet-Nam. The main reason for it is that China is pressing and expanding. The Chinese want to eat up those small countries. So long as this Chinese threat remains, there can be no peace in Laos, or Viet-Nam. You may have a Geneva Conference or any other conference. If we want peace to return to South-East Asia, peace to return to Laos, Viet-Nam and to Nepal, we must see that we stand up to China. Unless we follow a firm policy, unless we set an example before South-East Asia, to show that China can be stopped, the Chinese steamroller will advance and will eat up the small countries, and we may have to face the threat later on. India should, therefore, stand up and call a halt to the Chinese aggression.

In this respect, I will make two suggestions. The Prime Minister has said that China has approached us for a renewal of the so-called *Panchsheel* treaty. He said that the request had come in a very polite language. Politeness in words is one thing, but action is different. We should not be taken in by polite words. The situation demands that we must not renew the treaty. We had earlier demanded that that treaty should be denounced. But now that the treaty is expiring, we should not renew it. We on our part should give back to Tibet her right of self-determination. We cannot perhaps do anything actively for Tibetans, but at least we can give them our moral support. We will recognise Tibet as an independent country. We should stand by them morally at least for anything that they do to regain their independence. This is the most essential thing that must be done if the problem of China, which is going to be a bigger threat to us, is to be solved finally.

As regards Ladakh, it is not only enough that we build a road from Srinagar to Leh. That road passes near Kargil which is in the hands of Pakistan. It is just 7 or 8 miles from the main road. It is very important for the defence of Ladakh that we build a road from Manali to Lahaul and to Ladakh. The Srinagar-Leh road on which we have spent a lot of money may not be of much use to us.

Another factor is the attitude of our neighbour, Pakistan. As the Prime Minister said in Srinagar the other day, Pakistan was born with enmity towards India and it lives in hostility towards India. That is very true. Pakistan cannot exist otherwise. Therefore, whatever we do to appease Pakistan, whatever we give her in respect of canal waters, evacuee property and so on, Pakistan is bound to remain our enemy, because her very existence depends on that. For this purpose, she will always come out with one excuse or another.

Not a day passes when we do not hear of some incursion by Pakistanis into our border. Have you heard of any other country in the world whose borders are so often violated as the borders of India are by Pakistan? This is simply because we have not understood the real character of Pakistan's rulers. They are bullies. If we do not call their bluff, they will go on behaving as they are doing.

The next danger that comes from Pakistan is in Kashmir. I come from Kashmir. The Prime Minister also comes from Kashmir. He says that he knows more about Kashmir. He knows that his ancestors had come away from Kashmir 300 years ago. I was in Kashmir until I was driven out by Sheikh Abdullah. I was driven out because I had the courage to fight the Pakistanis while he was taking refuge with the Prime Minister in Delhi when Pakistanis invaded Kashmir. I was driven out because I was the person who carried on a campaign for full integration of the State with the rest of India.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): You sabotaged the movement for integration. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: What I mean to say is that I claim to know something about Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri A. M. Tariq: You are not a Kashmiri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whoever might be the 'driver', both are here now.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: He was there. He came to arrest me. So he knows better. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. M. Tariq: I will come to arrest you again.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The situation in Kashmir is getting dangerous. Large numbers of Pakistanis have infiltrated on the Poonch-Rajauri sector and fifth column activities are going on very fast. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not interrupt like this.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This is the internal situation in the State which has encouraged Pakistan to adopt such an aggressive policy. That is why she is following the policy she does with regard to 'Azad Kashmir'. That is why she is training guerillas for attacking Kashmir. I feel that if we have to face this threat in Kashmir squarely, first we must put things in order at home. Unless and until we fully integrate Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India, unless and until we clear out the fifth column elements and Pakistani agents from that State, the threat to Kashmir will become real and aggression may take place in that sector, about which we may not be aware, just now, but which may take us unawares.

Therefore, it is very important that we take note of the situation there. Pakistan is an enemy and I do not agree with those people who think that by following a friendly policy we can be friends with Pakistan. Pakistan will not be friendly with us so long as it exists as a separate State. Therefore, our foreign policy should always keep in view the fact that in Pakistan we have to tackle a country which is an enemy whose aggressive potentiality has increased very much in the recent past.

The third danger, as I said at the very beginning, is from the Portuguese. Of course, Goa is a small pocket and Portugal is not a big power. But situated as we are, it is quite possible that Portugal may be encouraged by Pakistan. Already there are reported to be some kind of hobnobbings going on. Therefore, while dealing with Portugal, we must beware of Pakistan, we must be very elert about Pakistan also.

In the end, I would only say that the foreign policy of any country will ultimately have to be judged by how it safeguards the national interest. Our Prime Minister has been talking much in regard to Algeria and Korea, but in history his achievements as Foreign Minister of India will not be judged by what he has done in Algeria or Korea or Congo, but mainly by what he has been able to do to safeguard the interests of India. It is wrong for us when we are confronted on so many sides by inimical nations that we should fritter away our strength by sending our troops to Congo and Gaza. Actually, we must concentrate all our strength in the country and keep our own interest foremost in our minds. That is the only way in which we can safeguard our interests. Otherwise, one would be able to say without fear of contradiction that the Prime Minister's foreign policy has failed the country and will fail it in future. That is why we demand that a reorientation of the foreign policy of the country should take place in view of the actual realities of the situation in regard to China, in regard to Tibet, in regard to Pakistan and in regard to Goa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, hon. Members would like to know when the reply would be made. The time allotted for this discussion is 6 hours and we have taken it up at 12·25. We have to complete it today by 6·25 p.m. The hon. Prime Minister will be called at 5:30 p.m. to reply to the debate.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, today again we meet under renewed threat of annihilation by nuclear bombs. The new bombs that have been exploded have brought this realisation to us very clearly that unless we learn to live together and come to some sort of arrangement in peace we may have to face complete annihilation. It is, therefore, our duty; and the main aim of our foreign policy is to try to build up peace. Everything else we may do should naturally be conditioned towards that.

I submit that this peace can only be built by non-alignment, by extending this area of non-involvement so that people do not live in fear of attack from one another so that they do not go on building up their armies, which is always at the cost of other development works and which always lends to a tendency to jump into some sort of conflict. This is, therefore, the first aim of our foreign policy and it has been admitted by almost all sections in this House that to this end we have succeeded.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai, in his eloquent speech made certain accusations regarding the defence of our border. I thought this matter had been dealt with at length the other day and had been settled. But it seems he has not been satisfied and I think it will be very difficult to satisfy him.

He has raised two points which are rather important. One is that he charges the Government with not trying to repel this aggression. I do not clearly know what he implies; whether he implies that we should send large forces to the border to throw out the Chinese from there or whether he implies that we should take action elsewhere to force the Chinese to withdraw.

Aggression has taken place. That is there. The repealing of aggression has to be conditioned to our place of choice and our time of doing it. If we enter into an adventure, he did not like the word adventure, but it will be an adventure—if we go into this area without sufficient preparedness to drive out what we have to do is to build up our forces to meet this aggression. Unfortunately, other parts of our territory have also been occupied by other forces. It is a matter of great regret. But that does not mean that we should jump into it without full consideration of what our objective is.

We have always stood for peaceful negotiation. We have always stood against achievement, even if it is a legitimate claim, by armed aggression or by armed forces. Today we have been attacked. That does not mean that we must forget everything and suddenly rush into this business. We have to take an overall picture.

It is quite clear that China has not attacked us just to gain that small portion of territory. It is part of a much bigger struggle, not in India alone but a struggle in the whole of Asia. It is a struggle between our ways of life and political philosophy of achieving by force or by negotiation. I submit that the way to meet this Chinese aggression is to build up ourselves strongly and to show to the world that we have not been moved in the hour of crisis to jump into this sort of adventure.

Shri Nath Pai also accused Government of handing over Tibet to China as if it were ours Government to give to China. He went in detail into certain historical papers he brought. But I am sorry to say that

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

he did not care to read the whole history of Tibet. Tibet has been under the domination of China for a long time. We did not allow that. It was part of a system that had been there for hundreds of years. Even when the first contracts were made with Tibet by the East India Company, Tibet always refrained from signing any treaty or agreement saying that it was to be ratified by China. China was the main power. China was to decide. Even the British recognised it. Even during the War Chiang Kai-Shek's suzeraintly or soveringty was accepted. There is not much difference between the two but my hon. friend tried to make out a difference. In that way it was their right to send to that area troops. It is wrong and it has been rightly said that they should not have taken away the autonomy of Tibet. It was something that they had agreed and we had hoped that they would abide by the agreement. But they did not keep that agreement in dealing with that territory that belonged to them. How are we justified in moving our forces there or in taking any action?

My hon. friend also raised this point that Government always advertises its weakness and this is not the way to defend it. This is a curious situation. The Prime Minister has always offered to discuss this matter with the Opposition and even then there is this discussion in Parliament. When the difficulty is explained they say it is a show of weakness. This is a rather curious way of dealing with it. Either we do not discuss it here and discuss it privately or if we discuss it, then, certain things are bound to happen, bound to come out; and that is not the weakness of Government.

Today a very important thing is happening in Goa. I would like the House to consider it in all its seriousness. Goa continues to remain a Portuguese colony in India. While other colonial Powers are moving out of their colonies, the Portuguese refuse even to discuss the matter, even to think about it. They feel that they have a right to stay on there because it is not a colony but it is a part of Portugal, 7,000 miles away, divided by three seas. However, this matter was considered in the United Nations. Certain criteria were drawn up by which colonies should be determined, because, otherwise, every country would call every colony a part of its own territory—its integral part. Even according to the criteria drawn up by the UN, Goa is a colony of Portugal and a colony has an inherent right to independence because it is not part of an integrated system. The people of Goa have therefore a right to independence and we in India consider them as part of India which they have always been. Very severe repression is going on there as we see from the newspapers. The Portuguese in their frustration of what is happening in Africa are becoming trigger happy and building up these forces in Goa and have not only contained that repression inside Goa, they have started doing these things at the border districts. What are we to do? Are we to sit and wait and see our people being murdered and looted? It was suggested here that sending in armed forces in Goa would be a kind of aggression and it was compared with repelling aggression that China had made. It was also mentioned that China being a bigger enemy we have not been able to do anything and Goa being a small enemy we want to take this step. It is not a question of size; it is a question of a situation and what is happening there. We cannot shut our eyes to what is happening in Goa in spite of what may be happening in China or on our borders with China. Sending of troops in Goa is not an aggression. We have always wanted to discuss the matter. The people there have launched several peaceful movements; all of them have been crushed. Even then we waited. Now, when the Portuguese cannot control themselves there, they want to move out and raid our borders, our districts and villages along those borders, now we have to take action not only to liberate the people of Goa which they will do by themselves, if necessary but also to protect our people. We are not going to invade. The liberation of Goa is by the people of Goa themselves. We are only trying to stop these atrocities there and I submit that it is not wrong under the international law or even against the conscience of anybody. It is our duty to help the people of Goa to liberate themselves.

In talking about colonialism, my mind has also drawn towards Africa. Africa continues to be a troubled continent and colonialism has only changed its form and neo colonialism has come in. Political domination is being changed to economic domination. We see what is happening in Congo. The Belgain Government has ostensibly moved out but the people continue to suffer under the new economics of colonialism. Our troops there have a very difficult task to perform. I should like to record in this House our deep appreciation and admifation of the great work they are doing under great restriction. But we should at the same time make it quite clear to the UN that we are not going to leave our troops there just to be made pawns in the game that they have definite assignments and they must be carried out effectively. It is also our duty to help the other parts of Africa to liberate themselves. We see Northern Rhodesia joining hands with Katanga and South Africa in an effort to perpetuate for ever that kind of slavery that exists in South Africa. It is our duty to help the people there and to take every step that we can with the British Government to see that this territory is not utilised for this purpose and that they move towards independence and independence is granted as speedily as possible to them.

Sir, you have already told me that my time is up and I, therefore, like to mention just one point: recognition of Algeria. In the last foreign affairs debate, the Prime Minister was pleased to say that while we had not recognised Algeria formally, we have a kind of *de facto* recognition. This, I submit, is not sufficient: recognition should be full and complete. The Prime Minister mentioned that the only difficulty we have is a kind of legal difficulty. I therefore like to quote very briefly from a legal authority on international law. Oppenheim from volume I on Peace. It deals with recognition. Chapter 72 says:

> "Recognition is of special importance in those cases where a new State tries to establish itself by breaking off from an existing State in the course of a revolution."

This is what is happening in Algeria.

Here it goes on to say:

> ". . in every case of civil war a foreign State can recognise the insurgents as a belligerent power if they succeed in keeping a part of the country in their hands, set up a Government of their own, and conduct their military operations according to the laws of war."

I submit that Algeria fulfils all these conditions. They have control of territory, they maintain an army and they conform to international law. So, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to consider recognition of Algeria.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. I will be calling Shri Tyagi a little later.

श्री ब्रजराज सिह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं, भारत सरकार द्वारा कांगो में अपनी फौज और जवानों को भेज कर, वहां की जनता की आजादी के लिये जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, उस का स्वागत करता हूं। बार बार सदन में और बाहर भी कभी कभी ऐसी बात कही जाती है चूंकि हिन्स्तान के सामने चीन का मामला है इस लिये हिन्दुस्ता का अफ्रीका

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

की, और खास कर तौर पर कांगो की, कोई सहायता नहीं करनी चाहिये थी, अपनी फौज भेज कर ।

15·38 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है, और अपन तरीके से, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है, कि कांगो में जो सहायता वह कर सकती हो, उसे करे, और मैं उसकी इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं ।

इसी संदर्भ में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के कुछ प्रवक्ताओं के द्वारा जो कुछ हम गोवा में करने जा रहे हैं, जो उस का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि इस तरह से हम चीन से मिलने वाली सीमा पर अपनी ताकत कम कर रहे हैं, मैं उस के प्रति अपनी घृणा व्यक्त करता हूं मैं समझता हूं कि चीन से हम को सुलझने की जरूरत है, और जल्दी ही उस से सुलझना चाहिये, लेकिन उस का बहाना बनाकर हम अपने देश की छाती पर गोवा में साम्राज्यवाद के बने रहने को भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। जितनी जल्दी हम उस को अपनी फौज के द्वारा या अन्य तरीकों से खत्म कर सकें, उस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये । मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार के रास्ते में ऐसी कोई रुकावट नहीं आयेगी और जल्दी ही हमें वह शुभ सन्देश सुनने को मिलेगा कि गोवा आजाद है और पुर्तगाल की कोई भी निशानी हिन्दुस्तान में बाकी नहीं है । लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ मुझे लगता है कि पहली दफा जब यहां हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई थी तब से ले कर अब तक प्रधान मंत्री के जो भी भाषण हुए हैं, खास तौर पर बेलग्रेड सम्मेलन में, उन में उन्होंन जो जोर दिया है दुनियां की समस्याओं के ऊपर, वह हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी परम्पराओं को देखते हुए, और खास तौर से अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों की आजादी का जो सवाल है, उस को देखते हुए सही नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं शांति कायम रखने को । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि दुनियां में शांति कायम रहनी चाहिये । तो सवाल यह है कि दुनियां में एक तरफ शांति कायम रखने की बात है और दूसरी तरफ दुनियां में कुछ जगहों में गुलामी को खत्म करने की बात है, इन में से अधिक महत्व किस को दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा यह कहती है कि शांति तो कायम रखनी चाहिये लेकिन पहले महत्व है दुनिया में से गुलामी को खत्म करने का । लेकिन अगर हम शान्ति कायम रखने के प्रश्न को ही अधिक महत्व दें और उसी को लेकर चलें तो इस के मानी यह होंगे कि अल्जीरिया में जहां गुलौमी को खत्म करने के प्रयास में ६ लाख राष्ट्रवादी मारे जा चुके हैं वहां पर वे लोग अपने हथियार डाल दें और शांति भंग करने की कोई चीज न करें । लेकिन ऐसा करने से उनकी आजादी खतरे में पड़ जाती है ।

अफ्रीका के दूसरे राष्ट्रों के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि वे अपनी आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिये हथियार उठाएं । तो एसी अवस्था में शांति पर सब से ज्यादा जोर देने का अर्थ यह होगा कि इन देशों में गुलामी बनी रहे । इस का यह भी अर्थ होगा कि चीन ने जो हमारी भुमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है उस को वैसे ही बना रहने दिया जाए ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस संबंध में रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री खुश्चेव ने हम से आगे बढ़ कर एक बात कह दी । उन्होंने कहा कि शांति कायम रखना तो ठीक है लेकिन उस से पहले दुनियां से गुलामी खत्म करने की

जरूरत है । मैं चाहता था कि यह बात हमारे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा कही गयी होती तो उन के अब तक के अपने जीवन के साथ न्याय होता और दुनिया की परम्पराओं के साथ भी न्याय होता । लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि दुनियां में सब से आवश्यक चीज़ शांति को कायम रखना । यह आवश्यक हो सकता है, लेकिन उस से पहले अधिक आवश्यक चीज है दुनिया से गुलामी को खत्म करना । जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक दुनिया में शांति कायम नहीं हो सकती। इस गुलामी को कायम रखने में कुछ लोगों के निहित स्वार्थ हैं । जब तक उन निहित स्वार्थों को खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक दुनिया से गुलामी खत्म नहीं हो सकती और अगर वे अपने आप नहीं हटते तो उनको लड़ाई लड कर हटाना होगा.। और मैं समझता हूं कि अफ्रीका के देशों के लिए ऐसा करना जरूरी हो गया है ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को अल्जीरिया की राष्ट्रवादी सरकार को, जो वहा के लोगों की विधिवत् स्थापित वास्तविक सरकार है पूरी मान्यता देनी चाहिये । अब अधिक समय तक यह बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए कि हम ने उस को डि फैक्टो मान्यता दे दी है और डि ज्यूरे मान्यता की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन मैं समझता हुं कि कानूनी मान्यता का भी अपना महत्व है और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को उस में ज्यादा देर न कर के अल्जीरिया की सरकार को पूर्ण मान्यता दे देनी चाहिए ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं अफ्रीका के उन राष्ट्रों के लिये अपनी और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की सद्भावनाएं भेजना चाहता हूं । जो जल्दी आजाद होने वाले हैं । ये राष्ट्र हैं टैंगेनाइका और यूगेंडा। इनमें से टैंगेनाइका तो आगामी दो दिनों में आजाद होने वाला है और यूगेंडा कुछ समय बाद आजाद हो जाएगा । इसी के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अपने प्रभाव को, फौजी प्रभाव को नहीं वरन नैतिक प्रभाव को, इस्तेमाल करेगी ताकि अफ्रीका के सभी राष्ट्रों को आजादी मिल जाए और अफ्रीका से गुलामी का निशान खत्म हो जाए । मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी परम्पराओं के अनुसार होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया से गुलामी के खत्म हो जाने से हमको अपने शांति कायम रखने के उद्देश्य में भी बड़ी मदद मिलेगी ।

मैं ने इस सदन में एक बात की पहले कई बार चर्चा की है और उसको मैं आज फिर दुहराना चाहता हूं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि आज की दुनिया में दोनों गुटों के बीच मे किसी तीसरी शक्ति के निर्माण की बात उचित नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन मैं फिर अपनी बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं, कि अगर हमको दुनिया में शांति कायम रखनी है, दुनिया से गुलामी को खत्म करना है, जो न्यूकलियर परीक्षण हो रहे हैं उनको बन्द करना है, तो सम्भवतः ऐसा तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि अमरीका और रूस के बीच में हम एक ऐसी तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण न कर लें जिसका उद्देश्य होगा दुनिया से लड़ाई को खत्म करना और किसी भी शक्ल में किसी लड़ाई में शामिल न होना । मैं यह मानता हूं कि दुनिया में ऐसी किसी तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता जो इन दो गुटों के बराबर की हो, या जिसमें उनसे लड़ने की साम्यर्थ हो और जो उन से लड़ने को तैयार हो । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर दुनिया मे शांति कायम रखने की सच्ची भावना का उदय करना है तो वह तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक ऐसी तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण न किया जाए । मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया के राष्ट्रों का बहुमत ऐसा है जो लड़ाई नहीं चाहता । मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया की जनता का स्पष्ट बहुमत ऐसा है जो लड़ाई नहीं चाहता । उन राष्ट्रों की

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

जनता भी जो कि आज न्यूक्लियर टेस्ट कर रहे हैं और जिनमें हथियार बाजी चल रही है दुनियां में लड़ाई नहीं चाहते । दुनियां में तब तक शांति कायम नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि उन राष्ट्रों की एक तृतीय शक्ति का संगठन नहीं किया जाता जो इन दो गुटों से सम्बन्धित नहीं है । यह तृतीय शक्ति शांति का गुट होगा जोकि इस तरह की घोषणा करे कि कि उसका उद्देश्य किसी से लड़ना नहीं होगा, वह न अमरीका के और न रूस के गुट से लड़ेगा, बल्कि उसका काम दुनिया में शांति कायम रखना होगा, और यह गुट यह स्पष्ट घोषणा करेगा कि दुनिया में लड़ाई होने पर वह किसी का साथ नहीं देगा । मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री इस प्रकार की तृतीय शक्ति के निर्माण का काम कर सकते हैं जिसमें एशिया के सारे मुल्क चीन को छोड़ कर, और अफ्रीका के मुल्क होने चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि लैटिन अमरीका के मुल्क और कुछ यूरोप के मुल्क भी चाह सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार का एक संगठन बने जो स्पष्ट घोषणा करे कि हम दुनिया में लड़ाई नहीं होने देंगे, दुनिया से लड़ाई का खातमा करेंगे और जो भी लड़ाई करेगा उसके साथ सहयोग नहीं करेंगे । अगर कोई ऐसा संगठन कायम किया जा सके तो शांति के पक्ष में दुनिया की जनता में विश्वास फैलेगा । यह दुनिया के राष्ट्रों के बहुमत का संगठन होगा और इसके जोर देने पर दुनिया से लड़ाई का खातमा हो सकेगा । और इस संगठन के बनने से उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में सफलता मिलेगी जिसकी तरफ बार बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ध्यान दिलाते हैं ।

अगर दुनिया में न्यूक्लियर टैस्टों को खत्म करना है तो यह तभी हो सकता है जब अमरीका और रूस इसके लिए तैयार हों । मैं मानता हूं कि आज की परिस्थितियों में ये दोनों सब से शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र हैं और उनको जबरदस्ती इस के लिए तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वे न्यूक्लियर टेस्ट बन्द कर दें । लेकिन अगर उनको यह पता लगेगा कि उनके अलावा दुनिया के राष्ट्रों का बहुमत ऐसा है जो चाहता है कि हथियार बाजी और न्यूक्लियर टेस्ट बन्द हों, जो चाहता है कि दुनिया में निःशस्त्रीकरण हो और लड़ाई न हो, तो उनको भी मजबूर होना पड़ेगा कि निःशस्त्रीकरण के लिए और न्यूक्लियर टैस्ट बन्द करने के लिए और यह घोषणा करनी पड़ेगी कि दुनिया की समस्याओं को वे लड़ाई से हल नहीं करेंगे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम को करने में हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा कर सकता है । हिन्दुस्तान की अब तक की जो नीति रही है उसमें वह इस भूमिका को अदा करने में असफल रहा है । मैं कामना करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस भूमिका को अदा करने की तरफ अपना कदम बढ़ाएं ।

अन्त में मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक दो बात और कहना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन चीन सम्बन्धी बहस का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि हम लोगों ने उन पर इस बात के लिए अपराध लगाए हैं कि उन्होंने सदन से सूचनाएं छिपायी हैं, देश को चीनी अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में में सूचनाएं नहीं दीं । मैं उनका ध्यान उनके भाषण की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि उन्हें मेरे २० नवम्बर के काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए दिया था । उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

> "It has come to our knowledge that in the past few weeks—it is difficult to give the date—some new check-posts were built by the Chinese a little beyond their own check-posts between the two boundaries they claimed."

और उसके बाद वह आगे जाते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ३१ अक्तूबर

के हमारे अपने नोट में जो हमने चीनी गवर्नमेंट को भेजा है प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का यह बयान है और लोक सभा में कहा गया कि—विद इन ऐ फ्यू वीक्स—अगर यह महीनों की बात थी तो इसको —फ्यू वीक्स—न कह कर फ्यू मन्थस्—कहना चाहिए था।—जब वह फ्यू वीक्स —कहते हैं तो हमारे जैसे लोग जो कि कम अंग्रेजी पढ़े हैं या हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यही अर्थ लगाएगी कि यह काम हफ्तों में हुआ होगा महीनों में नहीं। लेकिन जो प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजा गया था ३१ अक्तूबर को उसमें कहा गया था कि वह कार्रवाई १२–१८ महीनों से चल रही थी और जो चैक पोस्ट चीनी लोगों ने बनाए वे वीक्स में नहीं महीनों में बनाए गए थे क्योंकि उसमें आटम कहा गया है। तो ऐसी सूरत में उन्होंने बड़ी भावत्मक तेजी से कहा कि हम लोगों ने उन पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उन्होंने सदन से सूचनाएं छिपायीं। यह खुशी की बात है कि वह सदन से सूचना नहीं छिपाना चाहते और और जनतंत्र वादी मुल्क में सूचनाएं छिपानी भी नहीं चाहिए। हम यह जानने की कभी कोशिश नहीं करना चाहिते कि चीनी हमले को हटाने के लिए क्या तैयारियां हो रही हैं। हमको तो संतोष हो जाता अगर आप इस तरह की घोषणा कर देते कि हम पूरी तैयारियां कर रहे हैं किसी भी खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए। हम यह भी नहीं जानना चाहते थे कि आपने कहां सड़कें बनायीं हैं या आपके पोस्ट कहां कहां हैं क्योंकि इससे दुश्मन को फाय्दा हो सकता था। लेकिन अगर कोई हमारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण करता है और हमारे प्रदेश में घुस आता है तो उसकी सूचना हमको दी जानी चाहिए और अगर उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई सवाल किए जाते हैं तो यह नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि हम उन पर कोई लांछन लगाते हैं। हां लांछन लगाने की बात हो सकती है और उस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता लांछन लगाएगी। वह इसलिए कि आक्रमण को रोकने की और उसको हटाने का घोषणा सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए। वह हटाया जाएगा यह ठीक है, लेकिन यह कहना कि सदन से सूचना नहीं छिपायी गयी सही नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस गलत फहमी में न पड़ें कि हमने बिना किसी आधार के कुछ कहा है। हमने उनके बयानों से ही यह बात निकाली है। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए कि हमने किसी गलत फहमी के कारण या जानबूझ कर अपनी तरफ से कोई बात कही है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। उस दिन जब उनसे त्यागपत्र देने को कहा गया था तो उन्होंने एक कहानी सुना दी थी। मैं उस कहानी को दुहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं नहीं समझता कि मुल्क में कोई मेरी बड़ी शक्ति है। लेकिन यह शक्ति का सवाल नहीं है यह सिद्धान्त का सवाल है। चूंकि आप मुल्क से इस आक्रमण को हटाने में असफल रहे हैं और आपने जो नीति अपनायी वह सफल नहीं रही, इसलिए मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि देश की जनता को उठाने के लिए, उसको जगाने के लिए और हिलाने डुलाने के लिए आप कोई ऐसा कदम उठाएं कि देश की जनता को पता लगे कि इसमें उसका हित है। अभी देश की जनता को यह महसूस कराना जरूरी है कि देश पर चीन ने हमला किया है और उसके अतिक्रमण को हटाने के लिए उसे अपनी री शक्ति से जुटना चाहिए। आखिर इसमें कोई राजनीति का सवाल नहीं है। हमारे विचारों में एक दूसरे से विभिन्नता हो सकती है लेकिन जहां तक देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है इसमें देश की जनता के एक एक व्यक्ति को कुर्बानी देने के लिए तयार होना चाहिए। क्या आप देश की जनता को जगाने में समर्थ रहे हैं

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

इस बात के लिए कि जो आप उससे चाहते हैं उसे वह करने की तैयार है? जाहिर है कि वह तैयार नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि इस देश की जनता इस बात को जानती नहीं है कि हमारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण हुआ है। उस संदर्भ में मैंने यह कहा था। मुझे इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आप पुनः प्रधान मंत्री नहीं होंगे। सम्भवतः आप ही फिर प्रधान मंत्री होंगे आपको यह वाजिव था कि इस मामले में जनतंत्रवादी तरीका अपनाते और खुले रूप से अपना गलती स्वीकार करते कि हमने अब तक अपनी जनता को नहीं जगाया और अब हम अपनी देश की जनता को जगाने के लिए काम कर हैं अगर अपने यह किया होता तो इससे आपकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती और आपका इससे दर्जा ऊंचा होता। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की नीति में अब दृढ़ता आयेगी। गोवा को हम जल्दी आजाद देखेंगे। अफरीका में जहां आज भी गुलामी के निशान बाकी हैं उन निशानों को हम खत्म करने में सफल होंगे। अल्जीरिया की सरकार की जल्दी ही मान्यता दी जायगी और शान्ति के सवाल को लेकर हम गुलामी हटाने के सवाल को पीछे नहीं धकेलेंगे।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last two or three days a number of motions for adjournment have been tabled in this House on the question of Congo and Goa with a view to, as I understand it, elicit information. I was to have made a statement this morning, but when this debate was raised I thought it more convenient that I should speak at this time.

So far as Congo is concerned, the reference was mainly to the incidents that are now taking place in Katanga and the participation of our troops therein with its consequences. What happened was, at the Elisabethville airport on 2nd December 1961, some members of Katanga gendarmerie, probably drunk, were restrained by the Indian personnel, who were responsible for law and order in that area, when they were molesting a Baluba woman. 31 gendarmerie soldiers and 15 policemen were taken into protective custody by our troops. They were later returned to the Katangese authorities.

On the following day the gendarmerie established a number of road blocks and positions and fired at random on the UN forces. UN reconnaissance helicopter was shot at from Tshombe's palace and it had two bullet holes. There were no casualities in these incidents. At that time Mr. Smith, one of the UN representatives and Mr. Urquhart were taken by the police. Much before that the UN representatives met the Katangese Foreign Minister Kimba and demanded immediate withdrawal of gendarmerie to their camps from all road blocks and asked him not to have any patrolling in the town except by unarmed police. The United Nations representatives made it clear that unless this was done the cease fire would no longer remain effective and the UN would take all necessary measures to maintain law and order. This, I would like to submit, Mr. Speaker, is in conformity with the resolution passed recently in the Security Council. Kimba and Munongo both assured Mr. Smith that there would be no firing on the night of 3rd|4th December. They, however, gave no definite answer to the question of withdrawing all gendarmerie to their camps.

On 4th December the gendarmerie established more road blocks and constantly reinformed their position Kimba was told that the deading for the withdrawal of the road block established between the airport and mand was 18:00 hours after which the UN would take action. At 18:00

hours Kimba rang up to say that he was going to see a senior military officer on the spot to remove the road block.

The road blocks were still there at 08·00 hours on 5th December. It was clear that senior army officers of the Katangese force had no control over the situation. This is one of the features of the Congo situation. The Gorkha troops and some Swedes went into action at 14·30 hours on 5th December and cleared the road blocks. The Gorkhas suffered the following casualties in this action: one officer was killed and three Gorkha officers injured. The casualties on the other side were heavy but figures are not given.

The gendarmerie withdrew to far side of the airfield and the UN consolidated their position. There was sporadic firing at Headquarters Katanga Command, during the whole of 5th December by machine guns and mortars directed by the Belgians from surrounding villas. There were however no further UN casualties. Firing on the Swedish Battalion and Gorkha road block during the night of 5th December continued. The Katangese aircraft dropped three bombs on Elisabethvile airfield on 5th December. There was again heavy mortar and automatic fire on Headquarters, Katanga Command by the Belgians on 6th December from houses in the vicinity. Most of the houses in this area have LMG and MMG's mounted on them. Our guns have since silenced two houses.

It was at that time that the Indian Air Force was called in to go into action in regard to these Katangese forces and they destroyed the opposing forces by both jet and transport aircraft. The fuel dump and the tower of the airport have been damaged. One bridge was also damaged. There have been no further reports. This is the position in Congo.

I would like to say that since the withdrawal of Mr. Mckeown our Brigadier Raja has greater responsibilities to carry, and perhaps this occasion should not pass without my mentioning that—this is a matter on which some reference was made the other day—the Indian forces enjoy a high reputation in the whole of Congo and they have behaved with a remarkable degree of discipline that is expected of them.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Have you any information about Major Ajit Singh?

Shri Krishna Menon: This applies not only to our combat troops but also others including our field ambulance, nursing officers and others.

With regard to Brigadier Ajit Singh, he is known to be alive. He is in Jadotville, where you may remember the Irish officer was taken prisoner by the other side one time. I believe the UN forces in this matter is acting with a degree of caution because is actually in their hands. But with the turn of events in Katanga and the superiority of UN personnel and the new arrangement of Command, it is to be hoped that they will get him released very soon. That is the position in regard to Congo.

In this connection, in connection with this UN matter, some reference was made to our position with regard to reconstruction of the United Nations. I do not know whether it was directly said or not, but it was implied that we were giving support to what is called "Troika". Of course, "Troika" is a word which is differently interpreted at different times. The position of the Government of India had been first stated by the Prime Minister two years ago in the United Nations and afterwards carried out in a very big form, that we do not support "Troik" for the reason that we do not accept the division of the world into three parts and, what is more, so far as the Secretary-General is concerned, it goes contrary to the Charter. And, if

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I may so speak here, with all modesty, no government or no delegation has made a greater contribution to the resolving of the deadlock with regard to Secretary General. It is well recognised, and today we have, without the veto and without avoiding the appointment of a Secretary-General, a solution that has satisfied everyone for the time being.

Now we come to the posotion in regard to Portugal. First, I will give such facts as we have in this connection. On the 17th of November, 1961, the Portuguese troops fired on an Indian passenger steamer s.s. *Sabarmati* while it was plying on her normal course between Karwar and Cochin. This resulted in injuries to the Second Engineer of the ship Mr. D'Penha. It was clear that the firing was deliberately directed at the Engineers' Mess. Indian ships have plied on this route for years and their right to do so has never been questioned. I raise this point to show that there is no question of territorial waters involved here unless there is a state of war. Before the firing was resorted to by the Portuguese troops no warning was given by the Portuguese. It was an unarmed passenger ship and was on its normal run. The firing was in broad day light. All these points add to the provocation.

A few days later, on the 24th of November, 1961, the Portuguese troops fired at the Indian fishing boat which was returning after its normal fishing trip off the Karwar coast. One of the bullets hit Mr. Kochrekar, who ultimately succumbed to his injuries. This action was again an unprovoked attack, without any justification in fact, on peaceful Indian nationals engaged in their traditional vocation which had been conducted without any interference for centuries.

16 hrs.

Apart from these incidents, reports have been pouring in from different parts for the last two weeks of intensified firing activity, repression and terrorism in Goa and of heavy reinforcements of Portuguese Armed Forces in the territory of Indian now held by that colonial power. There was a report a few days ago of 2,500 troops having been deployed along the Goa border, the significance of this being that it is in the area which has been sealed. There was also a report of a fleet of two Portuguese frigates standing at guard in Anjadev Islands. When these frigates went there, the Indian Navy sent two frigates on Sunday, or a week ago; but our frigates have taken no hostile action; they were sent there for demonstration purposes. Since then, there has been no offensive action against the fishermen as such, but there have been landings on the island. On 1st December, there was a report that Portuguese warships reached Diu with 300 soliders and that 2,000 troops from African and other places have also arrived. A few days ago, it was also reported that dawn to dusk curfew had been imposed and that anyone going out after the curfew hours would be shot at sight. There was a report that fresh reinforcements amount to 700 Portuguese troops had arrived. Another report said that in Daman over 1,000 Portuguese soldiers had landed. There have been reports of warships and other ships arriving with arms and ammunition and fresh supplies of military stores. The Portuguese Armed forces are thus poised near the border at various points in order to overawe and intimidate both the residents of Goa and those living in the border villages on the Indian side. Hit and run raids across the border already seem to have started. A raid in a village near Sawantwadi was reported two days ago. This is position that obtains now.

Having said this, there are two or three other aspects of this matter to which I must make a reference. First of all, the view of the Swatantra party was represented here that in doing this, apart from all other considerations, we were fighting on so many diverse fronts which will weaken our resistance against other enemies, other opponents, and the authority of an ex-General of the army was quoted. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I did not consult an ex-General, but I have been advised by a serving General. But there has been no withdrawal of any effectives or any forces—by forces I mean even equipments—of any strength from any part which might be threatened from other quarters. This country cannot organise its army in such a way that there are no troop movements anywhere else. There are only two ways of doing this—either have troops all over the country, which will probably mean spending large sums of money and having milions of men, or have mobile forces which can be moved from one place to another. All these things have been taken into account in the movement of troops that has been made and only the minimum that is required is done and no more.

When all this is going on in Goa—and really, from the point of view of defence technically we are, perhaps, not concerned with other matters that have been raised; but we cannot isolate them—if as a result of these intimidations, major atrocities take place in the territory of Goa to our people and, what is more, these for instance, in Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have come to us and so on, then neither this House nor this country can remain patient without arranging for defence.

At the present moment, the position of the Government is that there is no question of our going and liberating Goa. The question is that we shall not leave our places undefended, nor allow or leave it to chances in regard to any action they may take. It must also be remembered that the Portuguese also are not without notice in this matter. In the Security Council the Portuguese attacked the Prime Minister for something he said about the use of force, if necessary. Though we have imposed upon ourselves a self-denying ordinance that we will never use force for this, that or the other we have publicly stated that we will decide when, where and how to use force. This country has never abjured the use of force for the vindication of its rights wherever it thinks fit. So there is no question of suddenly hitting or attacking. In fact, we very much regret this giving of a colour to this job that we are marching a liberation army into Goa. That is not the position. We are the aggressed and it has been going on for the last so many years. And what has been happening for the last one year, and especially in the last few days, has been of a character that no Government with any sense of responsibility can keep quiet when its borders are being assailed. We have also reason to think that the Portuguese are not without air support; that is, as far as they propose to go.

Shri Nath Pai: You seem to completely agree with the Swatantra leader. We are surprised.

Shri Krishna Menon: Well, I could reply but it is far too serious a matter to bandy with words. They are not without air support and, therefore, our Air Force has also been alerted. And I make no secret of this fact that if the Portuguese do try to do what the Katangese have done, they will get it hot as the Katangese did. There seems to be sufficient evidence to think that apart from 1,000 or 2,000 troops all over the place, they have elaborate provision of air-fields all over the place in these territories of Diu and Daman on the one hand and Goa on the other, and they are very much strategically adverse to us unless we are extremely careful about it. There the position of the Government of India is that it has deployed its troops in the necessary positions not only on the Goa border at the moment but wherever troops are required. If we are a small country, we would not be in this position. Our general life and our means of communications are not of a highly mechanised character where movement can take place quickly. We have a single railway track system and a

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large number of people have to be moved and many operations undertaken. Therefore, these things appear in the newspapers.

I am sorry that trains have been stopped, but they have all been restored. I wish people give as much publicity to the restoration as to the stoppage; but that is not being done. Anyway, this inconvenience is very much regretted. But, on the other hand, if notice had been given beforehand, the troubles would have been even more. We have no system of censorship in this country. We have a free press, we have free radio and as large number of newspapers.

An Hon. Member: No free radio.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have a radio which circulates news with objectivity. If there is any complaint on that point, it may be referred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Anyhow, we have a large number of foreign correspondents here, some of them flying between Karachi and Goa and so on. I have not seen even one foreign correspondent, when he reports about the atrocities committed by us, report about the atrocities inside Goa. They are so concerned about popularising or publicising where we have departed from virtue. That standard of virtue they do not apply to themselves; only to us. There have been no reports, as far as I know, of what has happened in Goa itself.

So, the position at the present moment is that these are precautionary measures, certainly of a sizable character. But the point is that no Government with any sense of responsibility could sit quiet under these conditions when there is this kind of movement of troops. But suppose there was a large scale action or some action by the air force or by sea. There have been news of a number of naval vessels and the mining of the land. In regard to sea, we do not know whether there is mining or not until we get there. But when mining operations are going on in one place, there is no reason why it cannot be equally done in another place.

Shri Masani may rest assured that Government is not thinking of push over operations. First of all, it is not thinking of any operations, and push over does not square with the other party; the other party is making too much preparations. We do not expect any push over either. I think the House may feel satisfied that if, unfortunately, we are drawn into hostility....

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): The Defence Minister is not replying to our points. He has replied only to Shri Masani. He is not the only party to be replied to. What is his reply to us? We want action here and now.

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as that is concerned, I believe there is a rule against bringing arms into this House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants the hon. Defence Minister to take action against him.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is your privilege, Sir. He is a friend of mine.

Therefore I can only say that any Government must reserve to itself, so long as it is a Government, the use of troops. As to the question of when, how and where, that has to be decided according to the proper circumstances.

A reference was also made to action that may be taken at the NATO or the Security Council or anywhere else. That is all a part of the offensive against us. After all a number of people who are in military alliance with Portugal are there in the Security Council, but if it goes before the General Assembly, we know where we stand in this matter.

Before, I conclude, I would like to say, since this reference has been made, that Portugal and South Africa are the only two countries who have voted against the resolution on colonialism. We should hold that the whole position of colonies has now reached juridically a different situation from what it was before. It is not a question of what we hold. We have the legal rights and so on. Secondly, in the face of overwhelming vote pressure spread over two or three years she has also refused to conform to the United Nations' Charter in regard to informing the world about her self-governing dominions. On the top of it there is all that repression that is going on elsewhere. We are not taking reprisals for it.

If African troops are going to be shipped over to Goa to fight us and to contribute to the pressure on this side, a new situation arises. I would like to inform the House about conditions that prevail. As for the shooting at the merchant ships, may I say that this bullet that entered the ship was not a rifle bullet either; it was a military bullet. In the conditions of not only continued aggression of colonialism but of attack on this country, after all, we are not to be treated and continued to be attacked in this way. If there are any violations of our territory by land, sea or air, a new situation arises. No one can say with any authority that we are invading and the army is ready to go and liberate. Liberation must be accomplished by the people within. But when the people within accomplish liberation, we cannot sit back if they are shot down, repressed and massacred. That is the reason for these movements.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, the whole discussion veers round our general policy of external affairs. The policy has been one of non-alignment All criticism from wherever it is moves round this policy. But non-alignment is nothing but a true interpretation of the requirements of our Constitution. Our Constitution lays down that we make friends with all nations. Therefore non-alignment in this cold war was natural for us. It was the mandate of the Constitution. Therefore that cannot be criticised.

Moreover, the policy during these last 13 or 14 years has paid us dividends. It is obvious. We have gained in prestige all over the world. We have gained in power also. The policy has not done us any harm so far. We have been helpful to many countries in South East Asia, Africa and elsewhere in the achievement of their freedom. Whenever there was any aggression and anything wrong was done to them at any level, we came forward with a message of sympathy. We stood by them. That is the way in which our policy is being expressed. I think we have had quite a lot of success in this policy. We have lost nothing. Therefore as far as the basic policy is concerned, there is little to criticise.

An hon. friend has raised the question as to why we still stick to the Commonwealth. We became a free nation and a republic. Every nation wants friends. I cannot understand the wisdom of the advice that we must give up the friends we have all round. The Commonwealth is a family of friendly nations. We were there. They accommodated us in spite of the fact that we were a free nation and a republic. We had round about us a number of friendly countries. How could we have given them up? After all, they had done us no wrong. So there is no harm in our keeping relations with the Commonwealth. On the one hand they say, "Your non-alignment policy is a policy of wilderness; where are you?; there is no friendly country with you" and on the other hand they say, "Why do you have Commonwealth friends along with you?" No country can exist without friendship, without its neighbours and other countries in a free world.

Now the question is of our opposition to war. That, I think, is universally recognised, namely, that for the maintenance of peace in the world we are the foremost nation; we are the most forward and the credit goes to

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our hon. Prime Minister. He has really earned credit to the whole nation. We stand today in the midst of this cold war as one single big nation which is respected universally for our honest dealings in the world and for our upright expression of policies. There is no mincing of matters. I would like my friends in the Opposition to pin us down where we have faltered in this policy. We have stuck to this policy all these days.

Shri Goray (Poona): Where is the question of pinning you down?

Shri Tyagi: That is what I say. Therefore you cannot find fault with us.

If hon. friends were to go to the South Asiatic and African countries, they will find how friendly they are towards our policy. Take for instance the Berlin question. The Berlin question was the most burning question, I must say. But then we had some hand in getting it to cool down a little. Does it not bring credit to the nation? Had not our Government succeeded in doing something? So, it is not the policy of just remaining silent or of keeping quiet. It is an active policy of non-alignment.

Now I am coming to the burning topic of the day here. My hon. friends have asked, "Why did we give up the Tibet treaty" and all that. They said that if we had not agreed to China's views and had just stuck to the old treaty terms with Tibet etc., China would not have entered Tibet. I wonder whether China wanted a passport from India to enter Tibet. Even in spite of the treaty could she not enter Tibet? To accuse the Government of India of having invited China to Tibet is something which is utterly illogical. How could we come in their way? Suppose, we had agreed and struck to the old treaty of the British days, even then we could not have stopped China from entering Tibet. After all, we had no powers there. It was only a question of an agreement. They could break that agreement any moment. After all, they have broken the agreement with us now. They have committed aggression on India. They could break that agreement too. So with regard to Tibet to accuse the Government of India of being instrumental in sending Tibet into the fold of China is something absolutely illogical. I cannot undestand that. It was immaterial whether we had agreed to their entering into Tibet or not.

But the real thing where I myself is a little bit doubtful is this and I wish the hon. Prime Minister kindly pays attention to it. We had absolute faith in the friendship of China. We were relying on that. On that basis our relationship went on quite well. But suddenly we found that they committed this aggression. I want to know whether your Embassy there has failed you. Did you not get intelligence in time about its attitude towards these territories? It is there where I just want to have a clarification from the Government. It is not the professorial sort of ability that is wanted in your ambassadors. The ambassadors have to be watchful. They must have their system of receiving information and they must pass that information in time to India. My fears are that perhaps we have failed in this regard. Either they were shrewd enough not to let our ambassadors and diplomats know anything or our diplomats failed to obtain information in time and we were surprised by aggression. It is true that there was no preparation made against such a friendly nation. Nothing had been done for a long time, no doubt. It is only after the aggression which came as a painful surprise that we had to make our preparations. But we must know that in the first place today war does not mean only a struggle between one country and another. War means a great war. War also means allies. Suppose we are at war with China. We are not wedded to fight singly.

Our policy is non-alignment no doubt, but at the time of war, we might have to seek friends; we might have allies. China also might have allies. It might become a great war. Do you mean to say that a great war can be fought because there is a matter of principle alone? A great war has to be fought after taking into account many factors. After all, we have to have our material, our industrial potential, sufficiency in agriculture, sufficiency in fuel, food, etc. If all these things are lacking, we cannot have a great war. For that purpose, to accuse the Government of India not to have started war with China immediately as soon as she made aggression on India is something very queer which I cannot understand.

I have been in the first great war in Persia in 1917. In a war, military morale is the first essential thing. As far as our army is concerned, I have had a little bit of association with the army and I can claim without any fear of contradiction that the morale of the Indian army is the highest in the world today. I have had contracts with our army and the morale of our army is the highest in spite of the fact that the army is not very well cared for. We are not taking very good care of the army people and their families on account of our economic stress. They are not fairly dealt with, but despite that, the morale of the Indian army is really the highest and we must be proud of it.

The second army requirement is vigilance. There must be enough vigilance and resources to obtain information. There must be secrecy of movement. The time of action is another factor. Terrain is another factor. Mobility is the biggest factor. Then comes fire-power. Most important of all is the line of communications. Do you mean to say that we can start a war in Ladakh without taking all these factors into account and without building our line of communications? Is it so easy to lay the line of communications in places in Ladakh? It requires time. I cannot accuse the Prime Minister of having some ulterior motive. The policy of negotiations with China has given us time enough to make preparations. Leaving the rest aside, after whatever aggression was made, we stayed their hands there. The negotiations have been helpful to stay and stop the enemies from proceeding further. After all, that is done by the army and thousands of lives are lost when the enemy's aggression is stopped. But the Prime Minister stopped it by negotiations. After all, negotiations are a sort of weapon no doubt and that has helped us.

Of course, in the mean time China must also have made preparations. Really we have information that they have made a lot of preparation on their side. But it is very easy for them; they are on plateau where there are no hills, whereas on our side, three-fourth of the line of communications goes through hills and rocks. In the negotiations, we have never failed. Point out one letter in the White Paper where the national honour has not been respected. We have been defending our cause from end to end. The negotiations which our officers had with their officers were a success. Put them before any court of law or judiciary and they will say so. So, we have won the war of negotiations all right. It has given us dividends in the matter of our getting time to make preparations.

I am always angry that the House should be insisting on information as to what preparations are being made. A great risk is done to the lives of the soldiers if the preparations are announced publicly. I am also not very happy about the announcement on Goa affair. I think there has been too much of fanfare in the matter of Goa. Either it is belated action or perhaps it is premature, whatever the situation may be. Goa was a matter of one night without anybody knowing what is happening. I do not agree with this too much fanfare about Goa.

The Defence Minister made a statement that some warships came. Why

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did we allow them? How did they come? Why could we not stop them on the sea? Why are they being allowed to lay mines all round? That makes our action impossible. There was enough time in regard to Goa. Action could have been taken earlier without any information being given or publicised. But I am glad the Defence Minister says there is no idea of any aggression and only defensive measures are being taken. If they commit excesses, then action has to be taken. If we were to take any aggressive action, of course, the movements have to be kept strictly secret. Now since there is no aggression, I do not think there would be any harm. But anyway it is very important that all information about the frontier should be kept secret and I would appeal to the House not to insist upon getting all detailed information about what preparations are being made on the frontier.

Then, it is a fact that today Pakistan is not very friendly with us. But let us realise that it is because of the success of our policy that we have avoided a major conflict with Pakistan. It is wrong to say that every day there are violations of our border. I have been associated with borders. I am glad about the manner in which the Prime Minister has succeeded in defining the border both on the east and on the west. Quite a chunk of our land was in their possession and quite a chunk of their land was in our possession. I know once negotiations were going on and the Generals advised me not to give back that land to Pakistan because it was an important bridgehead for us or something like that. In spite of the fact that our relationship with Pakistan is not always happy, the exchange was so nicely done. Our borders stand well-defined now without any struggle. Is it not a success that we have avoided war with a neighbour, who is never friendly with us? After all, when there are two neighbours, there may be trespasses one way or the other in one or two cases and that cannot be called aggression. Although our relationship with Pakistan has not become so friendly as we desire, there has been no struggle and no quarrel with them as far as border is concerned. There has been no fight or any type of aggression, etc. There also we have succeeded.

I think, on the whole, our policy has not been bad at all and we are moving according to the times. To insist that we must immediately start a war is something wrong. No General will start a war unless he knows what the proper time is, what the terrain is and how the preparations are. If hon. Members really take the pains to go and see how speedily roads and other preparations are being made in Ladakh, they will realise what the army is doing in a place where even breathing is difficult, because the air is too thin. It is all snow and there is no shelter. Those people who have come from there told me the other day—I was talking to a Major—that it is a sight to see how happy they are. A small little party of Gurkhas in that snow was just having a drama on the Dusehra day. So, those people are living a happy life. We must concentrate to give strength to our army and not demoralise them by saying that we have lost so much of territory. So long as the Prime Minister has made an unequivocal statement that we are bent upon vacating this aggression, so long as that policy is clarified, I do not think the Parliament should have any objection to that policy, because it cannot be vacated in a moment. The opportune time should come. We have to wait for the opportunity to do that. We are proud of our resolve; we are proud of our patriotism and we are sure that we shall get this aggression vacated

With these words, I congratulate the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): If the Government of India were to be criticised, or if it should be criticised, my hon. friends can choose other venues where there may be some little doubts and fears, but to assail the Government on their performance in regard to foreign policy and external relations is, to say the least, the weakest form of attack on the Government. Time and again it has been admitted here by hon. Members opposite that our foreign policy is the best, and it has gained the recognition of the whole world and of all parties in all parts of the country.

Today, during the course of the debate, hon. friends mentioned about the 'smokescreen of electioneering' and all that. I would like to submit that the boot is on the other leg. They want to fly kites of publicity for their electioneering campaign, starting from the floor of the House here, that we have failed in Goa or in Ladakh border, and they want to catalogue all those 'failures'. Their intention is to bring to the minds of the people that the Government's foreign policy and their performance is wrong, that the defence is not all right and all those things, so that these things may incite the people into the feeling that the Government has failed. At the same time I would like to say that any other government of a different order would certainly have made use of this occasion or this situation to tell the people that there is an emergency and thereby canvassed that due to the emergency this Government should be voted again. But we are far from doing such a thing. We have rather refrained from making use of the situation for the benefit of the party. But we cannot preach morals to the other people. They can make use of the situation and carry on any sort of propaganda. But to bring these things into the military affairs and the defence affairs is, to say the least, absolutely wrong. Because, if they are earnest and sincere about the defence of the country, they should not go about saying that the country's defences are not all right.

Now, Sir, they mentioned about past history of a decade or more, how China got suzerainty over Tibet etc. May I remind those friends that while the Lamas were discussing with India, they were sending a delegation to sign a treaty with China. Were we to tell the Lamas not to sign the treaty with the Chinese? Is it wrong that we did not tell them? Did we have any command over them?

An hon. fiend said the other day that we should have a buffer state. What shall be the buffer state between Pakistan and India? What shall be the buffer state between Tibet and China? Hon. Members speak as if geography and history are things which are made to order to suit the convenience of Members of Parliament here and that States can be created or liquidated......

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): A section of the Parliament.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I stand corrected —a section of hon. Members opposite. But even if hon. Members on this side decide like that, it will not be listened to. We are not having sovereignty or suzerainty over those territories to go about dictating to them. We are far from it. Our policy is one of non-alignment and good behaviour. It has paid dividends in the past and it is paying dividends in India.

Mention was made about our performance in Goa. It is becoming hot for Portugal to control Goa. And the Portuguese do not want to quit honourably and give credit to India for having acquired Goa peacefully. If they want to go only after a showdown and war, we are not going to oblige the Portuguese by resorting to war and invasion. As an electioneering campaign hon. Members expect that the Portuguese will make incursions during the time of election and that they can make use of the situation to say, "Look here, not only in Ladakh but

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even in Karwar and other areas the Portuguese are invading India and we are not able to resist it".

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Don't imagine things.

An Hon. Member: It is in reply to what you said.

Shri Thanu Pillai: This sort of situation should be avoided. It is being avoided. We have the army to defend India. In the process of defence on our part, if the Portuguese want wrongly—because that is becoming apparent—to declare war on India and if in the process of that war they are defeated and Goa comes back to us, we have no objection. But we will not go about declaring war to please a few friends here.

On the Chinese front, the matter is not something new. It has been discussed over and over again. It was criticised by the opposition before that our preparations were not good. Now when our Prime Minister explained that these are difficult terrains and therefore some more preparation might be needed and we should resort to direct action as and when the proper time comes, now they say that it is a wrong statement and that we are giving information to the enemy. When the Government do not say anything, they criticise it saying that the preparations are not right; when they admit it and say that they are making preparations and are making headway, they come and say "you have given out a secret". It is completely illogical. That means that they only want to criticise for the sake of criticism.

The hon. lady Member of the Communist Party gave advice to us as to how our representative in Indo-China should behave. She was very careful to say so many things, about the possibility of American arms or army coming there, but she completely avoided any reference to the other side. The Prime Minister was pleased to explain the situation in Viet-Nam, that there are divisions on both sides, that there are supplies of arms, if not armed personnel. Hon. Members opposite talk about Goa and about difficulties elsewhere, and about America, but conveniently leave out the other side. I was watching whether the hon. lady Member would say something about the Chinese incursions into Ladakh. She conveniently and completely avoided going into that area at all, but thought it fit to advise us as to what should be done elsewhere, how the policy should be shaped and so on.

Coming to our troops in Congo, it is a long time since the Parliament took note of the fact that the British Government, in spite of their being a party to the resolution that was passed and supporting the UN action there, and some of the western countries which have endorsed it are not behaving all right. Still the reports are that they are not changing their way of behaviour. It is time that the Government of India told the United Nations that either those members should be made honest and called upon to implement the resolution, or we will have to revise our opinion and our stand towards our sending in future armed personnel. Because there is no purpose in our side alone trying to implement the resolution and being honest and other members of the United Nations not carrying out their obligations.

Nearer home we have got Nepal and other South-East Asian countries. Hon. Members mentioned here that China is trying to isolate all these countries. True. Why are they trying to make incursions into India and not doing the same thing with respect to these small countries? Perhaps they think that once India is settled, then these 'smal frv's can be swallowed in no time. That may be their intention. But these small countries also are not unintelligent enough not to know this.

But do we expect that they should be going about quarelling with the others and declare war, saying "Because you have not entered into an agreement with India, therefore we will not also enter into an agreement with you"? Certainly not. What is best in the circumstances, they are also agreeing to.

I would submit, about Government of India's policy towards these small nations, particularly in Nepal, our interest is great. We have got a responsibility of joint defence. That country going about entering into agreements and jeopardising the defence arrangements of our country by allowing the Nepal-Tibet road and all that should not be simply objected to by a sort of protest, but a more serious note should be taken and we should have discussion with them. I hope the Government will take a serious note of it. Because, whatever might be the view and wish of that country, this is a new menace which will flow from Nepal to India, about which our people are rightly agitated in our minds that due caution should be taken even here and now.

As regards the other South East Asian countries, for good neighbourliness, they want a price from us—whether Pakistan or Ceylon or other countries. Because we are not in good terms with a big country like China, are we to surrender everything, every respect, to smaller nations who are our neighbours, to earn a good neighbourly name? As regards the situation that is developing in Pakistan, though there has been a settlement over the border disputes, their utterances are not very good. Hon. Members of the Swatantra party, inside and out, have been saying that we must enter into a defence pact with Pakistan. Nothing can be a greater wrong than this sort of a thing. Their price for a compromise is the whole of Kashmir.

The price that is asked by little countries like Ceylon is our honour and prestige. Recently, they have been passing legislations about our state-less people and making observations about illicit immigration as if we are a nation of illicit immigrants going into small little countries. It is as a consequence of 100 years or 200 years of Indian labour continuing to work there and Indian traders going there that these people—a million of them—have become stateless. Perhaps some of them, not having the normal avenues of passport to come and go, might have resorted both ways to illicit travel. They are taking the opportunity of some few people going like that to say that lakhs and lakhs of people are becoming illicit immigrants. Their sinister motive is, as most of the state-less people might have lost their ration cards or may not have proof enough, to name all these labourers as illicit immigrants and throw them on India. It is a small country, I know. We have been very kind, very considerate towards them. But, there is no reciprocation. We understand that the Government of Ceylon is trying to negotiate with the Government of India. Their past performances are, they bring a team of their political party leaders and say that though the Government would agree, that political party may not agree. By these disputes between India and Ceylon, a million people of Indian origin, who are state-less, are being affected. I beg of the Government to give an opportunity to the representatives of the state-less people to be present in such negotiations. We are not going to be a party to the negotiation as a directly affected party. We are only to be a good friend and try to solve the problem of two sets of Ceylonese, because, the state-less people are no more Indian, but are part and parcel of Ceylon. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to use his good offices and see that the teasing and insulting of our people is stopped. Though they are no more Indians, they are called Indians and whatever insult is done to them is an insult to us. We should take it like that. In the South, there is a feeling that it has not been adequately looked into.

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With these few words, I commend the foreign policy, subject to these few observations which I have made.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes each, so that I might be able to call two or three more hon. Members.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on his success in his foreign policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Member's ticket has not yet been decided.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I suppose an hon. Member of Parliament should possess better sense than my hon. friend does.

India is a great country, and India has a great history, but the world is greater than India. India has a great history, but the world has a greater history. So far as the recording of history is concerned, over nearly two thousand years it is almost a mathematical exactitude to say that whenever there wsa a rigid bipolarity between two great powers, and a new deadly weapon was created, war was inevitable. It was a great spectacle that after the Second World War, when the United Nations was formed by Russia and the United States of America; France and Great Britain were taken in as they were allies, and China was taken in as a matter of prestige only. It meant that the whole world was to be divided between Russia and USA, and all decisions concerning the fate of humanity were to be made either in Moscow or in Washington. It was given to our great Prime Minister, if it can be given to an indiivdual, in the modern age, to devise a means by which this bipolar world may be substituted by what is called the world of Great Powers, so that there could be a diffusion of the power. Now, on the scene is our great country, Germany, Italy, China and Japan. Five great people have come in. Today, there are no less than 12 great nations which can make an atom-bomb and can be a rival to any great Power in the arena of war.

So, the evolution of the non-alignment policy and the creation of a third bloc between the two bipolar powers is of great significance so far as the peace in the world is concerned. If after 1945, a mother could sleep with the hope that tomorrow she will be able to kiss the child on her breast, it is much more due to this great Prime Minister than to any other individual. So, all credit to him. I pay my humble tribute to his courage, intelligence and wisdom.

Still, the position is that Russia and China are two great communist countries. All the world over, where democracies rule, the sentiment, the will and the aspiration of the man in the street counts, but where dictatorship rules, the sentiment, the will, the power and the desire of the individual of the dictator alone counts. It is a fact that Russia today rules over less of the territories than she used to rule in 1900 or so. That is to say, many countries have gone out of the sway of Russia. So, Russia had had the greatest era of her dominance in history. Russia, despite her great production capacity, and despite the most modern weapons of destruction has not come to the greatest pinnacle of glory which she had enjoyed in the course of its great historial epochs. When power is given to the individual, he has certainly to display the will to power. Herein lies a danger.

There is again the danger in China with nearly 650 million people, who are a great source of power, of course, though China does not have much of modern development. Yet, she is under the heels or under the command of one man and that one man says that if a world war comes, 300 million Chinese may die, but the 350 million will still remain and they will rule the world. Though this is easily said, the implications of it cannot be realised so easily. 300 millions are not going to die at the command of one man. It is a stupidity to think so and much more of a stupidity to talk about.

The position today is that peace in the world depends on the creation of a United Germany armed of course, but neutral in its intentions. It is abnormal, inhuman and unnatural to keep Germany divided, and occupied by the victors in the last war. So the success of statesmanship and peace in the world depend on how soon Germany can be united and how she can be made into a neutral Power, free to arm itself but not joining the Russian bloc or the American bloc. Herein lies the key to peace in the world. Herein lies the key to what is called the maturity of man all over the world which means 3000 calories of food for every man in the street, enough cloth, a good house to live in and better life to live. The dream of the child is to realise the fullest stature of his manhood. The fullest development of the capacity of his being lies in the creation of a United Germany, independent and armed, but neutral, not joining either bloc.

So far as India-China relations are concerned, I beg to differ from my hon. friends who in their enthusiasm have generated unnecessary heat. Disputes arise between two countries. In law, when the honour and integrity of a country is attacked, there is no course open to it but to take up arms and fight, though it may be shattered to pieces in the process. But such a dispute has not arisen between India and China. Why? Such a dispute arises when the aggressor country says, 'I am at your chest today and I mean to be there'. Here China says that that part of the country, that part of the earth, she is occupying belongs to her by history and by law. It may be wrong. We claim it is ours. The dispute is with regard to the legal jurisdiction, with regard to legal right, with regard to historical precedent. It is not rank aggression as such where we should at once take up arms and go to war. It is patience that is necessary, it is wisdom that is necessary, it is statesmanship that is necessary.

Every dispute should be solved by negotiation, arbitration or adjudication and in the last resort, by recourse to arms—war. In the modern world, no administrator or ruler will take up arms and go to war unless the forces behind him and the people behind him force him to go to war, unless the people say, 'You rascals, get out of the Government or go to war'. Such a situation does not exist in India. Have prices in the market gone up? Is there not easiness in life outside? I find no uneasiness. The plough is working in the field as it used to do. The market places are working as they used to ten years ago. Where is the uneasiness? It is in the minds of people like Shri M. R. Masani and some others. They do not represent the man in the street.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 10 minutes.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Sir, I shall conclude soon.

My submission is that there are many disputes between two great countries which take a long time for solution. There are other disputes which are not solved easily or are not solved for long. This dispute between China and India we should try to solve to the last possibility by negotiation because it is a dispute between two great countries which may have its repercussion not for us alone but for generations to come.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately the criticism of our foreign policy is directed from a wrong perspective, because the critics of the policy have not fully grasped the significance of the role India is playing since freedom. They need to be re-educated; and for their benefit, I would recommend to them a new book written by a Cambridge Professor, E. H. Carr, who has point-

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ed out the dynamics of present day history and what view of history we take of the present world. On that basis alone we can direct our policy in a proper direction.

According to this author, broadening horizons at the present juncture give us a new world perspective and he calls it a universal perspective of history. If I may make a submission, our policy is, as directed by our Prime Minister, based on that view. Unless you grasp it firmly, it is extremely difficult to fully appreciate the achievements in the international field.

For instance, nobody emphasised that his visits to Moscow and Washington were meant to bring about a certain lessening of tension, to build a sort of bridge of understanding between the two power centres of the world. Because of that, today, we can say that the tension that was rising was brought down considerably, regarding Berlin, regarding the German problem and, to some extent, the administrative set-up for UNO also. The so-called disarmament problem which seems to be quite insoluble has at least come within the pale of mutual discussion and debate.

Therefore, as one author has put it, those who want to appeal to irrationalism, to impulse and emotion, they hit below the intellect. And in this House the critics of the foreign policy hit the policy from this angle.

Take, for instance, our dispute with China. Our Government has put it in the proper perspective and the proper focus. But they want to take it out of it and magnify it because of ideological considerations. We have just heard the spokesman of the Swatantra Party. When the question of the liberation of Goa came he got up and gave a cautious warning. He said priorities should be determined. But those priorities, according to him, are not based on national interests but on ideological interests. He wants to magnify our conflict with China as against the imminent danger we are facing, a challenge from a little pocket of Portugal in our land. We have got to take some firm action today or tomorrow. Therefore, he committed a mistake. I admire his courage. He has brought in the elections. The Swatantra Party is going to the elections. I would say this. Who in this country with a little sense of patriotism would vote for the Swatantra Party when men like Shri Masani on the floor of this House say: be cautious; ignore it; there are several dangers—as they say in the Mahabharatha and advise them to be very cautious. In his heart of hearts he wanted this party to be defeated and that is because of that he has given this advice.

17 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): *Shalya Nithi.*

Shri Khadilkar: What would the people of Bombay feel where they are fighting—the *trioka* are fighting the elections and opposing the Congress candidate in the elections. I do not stretch that point too far. As he referred to the election, I would say this much that his attitude towards Portugal, towards the Chinese and in fact towards the whole world perspective is determined by ideological considerations. What he said is nothing new. The British Conservative journal has given the same warning and for the benefit of the House I will just refer to one sentence. I mean the *Daily Telegraph.*

> "It is infinitely more preferable to tolerate the pressure of the Portuguese than to face the incalculable consequences of trying to drive them out by force."

Now, he parapharses the *Daily Telegraph.* We have tolerated the Portuguese possessions for so long. At the time of satyagraha I was on the border. I know that at that time we would have taken action but there was a self-denying ordinance. If now they are threatening us and mobilising the forces and there is so much of Portuguese persecution and brutalities and what not in regard to our own kith and kin, are we to sit quiet here and be guided by such counsels, that are given by the ex-commander-in-chiefs and are people like Gen. Cariappa to be quoted as authorities on the floor of this House? I feel ashamed if any persons of this House were to say that regarding the Goan liberation at the present moment. Of course it is a political decision. How to execute it, when to take it up, it is for the Government to decide. This House must unanimously support the political decision that the Government is about to take or has taken regarding the liberation of Goa.

Now, let us look as Congo. We are very proud and we ought to be proud if we understand what role we have played in the Congo. But for our insistence and active participation in the Congo's affairs, I am afraid the UN would have suffered its worst defeat; and the only hope of the world organisation that has emerged after the last world war were the statesmen from different countries who met and talked and tried to evolve some sort of a peaceful solution—otherwise that platform would have been completely dismantled for the future. It is therefore good that we participated there and risked every thing. Our soldiers are fighting there. There violence and non-violence—the self denying ordinance does not apply because it is a moral issue. We stand by the UN and we want to strengthen it. That is our resolve and therefore our soldiers are fighting bravely and laying down their lives. That is the aspect of our foreign policy which deserves commendation from all quarters. But, as it is said, they look to the tree instead of the wood. They isolate the Chinese problem and try to look at the world situation and the role we have played everything harping on one thing. They do not realise what moral influence and what influence in the field of diplomacy all over the world our Prime Minister exercises at this moment, when the other statesmen are guided because of their ideological and power bloc divisions in different directions? I say that this role of building the bridge of understanding between the conflicting blocs is a big historic achievement to our credit.

Let us come to the question of Belgrade. Somebody said that we have failed there, almost failed. But we must understand what happened at Belgrade. Two points of view were present: the African nations, newly liberated, looked at the problem from their immediate interests. Still, they are in that level of development. I do not want to blame them. They have not had that perspective, where the issues of war and peace are more important; though one realised that the issue of colonial liberation and the issue of war and peace are in some way interlinked. One cannot say 'No'. But because our Prime Minister gave more prominence to the question of war and peace and on this basis carried on a mission to Moscow and later on to Washington, they sometimes felt that their immediate problems were by-passed or were not given that much prominence which they desired they should get. But if we understand the significance of the Balgrade conference, and the later developments that have taken place, I would humbly submit that but for India, but for our Prime Minister, and our spokesmen there at Belgrade the whole picture of Belgrade would have been totally different, and the so-called non-aligned powers—they are non-aligned to a degree, in a different sense and at different levels—would have lost and would have perhaps given a wrong decision and would have lost their moral prestige, whatever little influence they exercise now in the international councils.

Therefore, that is another big achievement to our credit. Now, as you have said that I would get only

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ten minutes, I shall proceed to the next point.

Mr. Speaker: The ten minutes have been exceeded.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish in a couple of minutes. Take next the question of Algeria. This was referred to. I do not see, when France is carrying on negotiations with Algeria for a *de facto* recognition, with their spokesmen, though secretly, what the point is, in saying that we are givng them just *de facto* recognition. Why not here and now give them a recognition, so that they would be more strengthened while negotiations are going on and they would achieve their objective? That would satisfy also the African and the Arab world's sentiments, as I understand. Therefore, I would plead for the immediate recognition to be accorded to them.

I would also like to plead another thing. Where is the harm if we recognise East Germany? Let us understand it clearly against the background of the last war. We are not following the dynamics of history. We are living in the postwar period, and therefore, we must realise this point. The German territory has been divided into two, and two social systems have come to stay more or less permanently. East Germany is under a different social system, and there is no possibility of unity between the two parts in the near future. Therefore, would it not be better would it not be strengthening the forces for a peaceful settlement if we give a proper recognition to East Germany and showing to the western statesmen, "Here you are; now, by recognising East Germany and giving them *de facto* recognition, the problem of Berlin could be easily solved". You can get more guarantee; it can be really a sort of independent free city—Berlin—with access to the west unhampered. That solution is easily possible. Therefore, I would plead for the recognition of East Germany; what are the diplomatic difficulties or other political considerations in this respect? I do not understand.

With one more point, I shall conclude. The topic of our relations with China was brought up. There is a latest communication for the renewal of treaty. I for one would say this. We are following a particular policy, and so delimit the area of conflict as far as possible, because, from the latest letter, it is obvious that they are sticking to a position, as they pleaded at the time when our representatives were there. The dispute is regarding Ladakh only. They took unilateral armed action. That was their mistake. It is condemnable, no doubt. But after saying all this, is it not better, as I said in the beginning, when the centre of world gravity has shifted from the western or English-speaking world to the east, to Asia and Africa, to build a permanent understanding with our neighbour? On this basis alone we can preserve world peace and all our efforts would be consistent with that policy.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, you were kind enough to call me the other day to speak on the China debate, and I would not have participated today at all, but after hearing my hon. friend Shri Masani I thought I should say a few words.

This is indeed a very grave hour. We cannot lighten the burden that is on ourselves. This is perhaps the gravest period of our history after we have attained independence. As I mentioned the other day, we have a three-pronged drive from every side, from China, from Pakistan and from the Goa end. Taking the Goa end, it is perhaps the tiniest wedge. On the other hand, we have got China which presents very great difficulties. It is wrong on the part of my hon. friend Shri Masani to say that we were trying to exploit the coming elections. How he has minimised the gravity of the situation is a thing I really cannot understand.

He talked of President Kennedy. He talked of our anticipating the Security Council's decision. Did President Kennedy anticipate any decision in the Security Council when the American forces, when the American armed forces or the popular forces, whether the visible forces or the legitimate forces or the armed forces of America, entered Cuba the other day. We are in a much graver situation. Goa is right in our midst. Cuba is their neighbour. We have nothing to do with their motives or their actions. It is their business. But when America thinks it is in her own interest to enter Cuba in some way or the other and that Cuba is of paramount importance to the security of America is it not proper on our part to say that Goa is ours and that we have got a very, very serious duty on ourselves? Shri Masani's eyes are turned on the elections, but the leaders of the Swatantra Party are wandering aimlessly round the country to get seats in the next elections. Here is a party that is trying to be second in line with the party of the Government of India, but it cannot claim seats for its own *thrimurtis*—I say this with great respect because they are great leaders who have rendered great service to the country in the past—one was the first Indian Governor-General, the other is an ex-Governor and the third, I mean Shri Masani, himself was our first Ambassador in a Latin American country. I do not want to reduce to mockery anything about thier position. But today we are faced with a very serious situation. We have to think very seriously. We cannot take any false step.

You have read the reports in the papers today that the Portuguese authorities intend to hold an exposition of St. Francis Xavier's body in Goa. They never yielded in regard to the exposition even when the popular demand of the Catholics was on. Suddenly they want to hold the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier so that St. Xavier would cry out from heaven and save them from the danger of invasion from India. Well, there is a saying that those whom the gods want to destroy for their wickedness, they first drive mad, and here is an absolutely foolish, foolhardy act in which the Portuguese are indulging. They have committed all kinds of inhuman atrocities in Angola. Do you think they will do anything less in Goa? They will commandeer temples and churches and utilise them as instruments of war. People are already muzzled. You know how our own Members of Parliament from the other side—I respect them even though they belong to another party—went and courted imprisonment in Goa, how they suffered there. If I am not mistaken, even the late Mr. Dulles with all his great of policy of massive retaliation and containment said in dismay "I can't manage the Portuguese". He ultimately, I suppose, perhaps moved the Portuguese authorities to see that our own Members of Parliament were released from Goan jails. I do not know, I heard some words of whisper, which may or may not be true, that even Mr. Dulles had thought that the Portuguese did not possess sufficient forethought and even he threw up his hands in despair.

As I mentioned on the last occasion, when we have heroines of the type of Sahodara Bai, untutored in the university arts, not accustomed to using cosmetics or paints on her body, who fought for our freedom without caring even for her life in such a way that the hon. Prime Minister had to make two declarations on the floor about the wounds sustained by her, when we have such heroines in the Indian freedom movement, we need not despair about China or Goa. Goa is a very small pimple on the body of India.

Can the Government of India disclose its plans about defence when our fishermen are being shot? My constituency is on the border of Goa. People are very much alarmed and everybody wants action to be taken there. As I mentioned on the last

[Shri Joachim Alva]

occasion, if we speak to the jawan of the Indian army, or a sailor or air force man he will say off the record "take action". If you ask a businessman in Bombay, any top businessman, he will say "take action". I met a Bombay businessman casually and when I asked him about his opinion, I was shocked to hear him saying that we should take action, though I do not know how many millions he has. That is the kind of public opinion which we have. Shri Masani, who is the champion of free enterprise, says that his party does not want the Government to take any action in regard to Goa. I am prepared to give him the name of the gentleman with whom I talked, he can go and ask him, because he is one of the pillars of the Forum of Free Enterprise. If that is the kind of public opinion we have in this country, that Goa should be taken, should Government stand with folded hands and do nothing? Or, should it announce by the beat of drums "we are going to enter Goa"?

As I mentioned on the last occasion, the Bengal tiger springs into action without any notice. And when the Bengal tiger springs into action, it does take hold of the victim remorselessly. Now we have been too long non-violent tigers. My hon. freind, Shri Masani, is not in very happy company with the right wing of the British politics. The *Daily Telegraph* talks of the "great consequences" which Shri Masani has quoted. Mr. Winston Churchill also talked of the great consequences if India went independent! The British are afraid of the skeletons in their cup-board. They have had Hongkong, Malta, Cyprus which has recently just got independence and, last but not least, Gibralter and many possessions in the African continent and so Britain is afraid of the skeletons in her own cup-board. Should we not take care to destroy the relics of imperialism which lie in our country? It is time that we take time by the forelock. The people of Goa, whether Hindus or Catholics with whom the Portuguese claim kinship, they have been impatient. Even though they have not gone through the fire of suffering through non-violence as we have gone through, it is time that we went to their rescue and it is time we did something, and the sooner we do it, the better. What the Government of India does, I do not know; nobody knows; but the sooner it is done, it is better for all concerned.

If we take some action, suppose some bombs are thrown over Bombay. Then what will happen to the industrial might of Bombay? I am only talking very plainly. Because, these great cities are exposed to external danger. Our great cities are the life-blood of our nation; our great cities have to feed our Five Year Plans. Without these great cities nothing can be done.

Shri Masani or Shri Nath Pai talked about the Suez. Well, President Nasser kept quiet until the bombs fell on the Suez and threatened Cairo. I am happy to note that new towns have sprung up there, and that is one of the biggest things in the history of Asia. President Nasser was threatened with the war of invasion by France, by Israel and by England, and believe me when I say so, because I have seen the bombing centres of Budapest, the Soviet Union was frightened and panic-striken, because there was a three-cornered fight, a three-cornered invasion of Egypt as they thought that their frontier was in danger. Hungary was her frontier post and she felt that the life-line of the Soviet defence was in danger. So, it hit hard because it wanted to save its own life-line. Let us look at it from that point of view. You must see it from a broad point of view.

My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has been a very impressive speaker. We are very much interested in his speeches. He is one of our finest young men. He has spent a lot of his time abroad championing the cause of Goa. But he was rather unfair to the Prime Minister when he said on the last occasion that the hon. Prime Minister had to ask all the VIPs who come here. "Will you give us *bakhsish* about Goa?" Today he asked whether the hon. Prime Minister had spoken to Mr. Khrushchev or not about Goa. Our honourably accredited Prime Minister does not go and ask for all these things every time. If they say, "Well and good", well and good. We cannot say that when VIPs come. We had the case of the hon. Prime Minister of Canada. When he came here he said, "Goa is not within the NATO". By the time he went back, he was pulled up and he ate up his words. I am sorry to use that phrase. So, we are in this position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will end up by saying one or two words.

Time has also come for an accord with Pakistan in the interest of our own security and well-being. We cannot go on spending these enormous sums of money in Kashmir. So, the time has come for an accord with Pakistan. It may not take place right now. We are busy with our own internal affairs. Internally we have got many troubles. There are many uncalled for agitations. But when the new Parliament will be elected, when new majority will be acquired by any party, whether your party or our party but a national party whichever party it may be, it will be the bounden duty of that party with that majority to seek an accord with our neighbour. We are friends and neighbours. We are of the same flesh and blood. We belong to the same land though it may be divided into two. We have to close up our ranks. The danger to our border from outside is real and grave. We cannot tinker with it.

The Chinese letter saying that the McMahon Line will be crossed which was read out by the hon. Prime Minister, is a red danger signal. It is time that we took time by the forelock.

One of the illustratious leaders of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Pandit Kunzru, said yesterday in the other House that the nation was behind the hon. Prime Minister in regard to his policy and that we should stand as one. On that, let there be no division and no misunderstanding. Some of my hon. friends of the Communist Party are great patriots. They spent their time with us inside the jail. Perhaps today they are talking of a different policy. But even they, if they talk of a policy which is against the interests of our motherland, they will remain Stateless in the inner councils of Moscow. I say this in all humility and not with any patronising spirit. But the country is everyone's country on which we stand firmly. If we lose our balance, we are lost.

The last point is........

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

Shri Joachim Alva: Only one minute more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, If Shri Bharucha will finish by 5·30, I will allow him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I shall be very brief. I desired to speak on several points, but in view of the very limited time I shall confine my remarks to one or two matters.

When the debate on China was proceeding in this House, I made certain observations that this House was being kept in the dark in respect of certain aggression which had taken place. In this connection I desire to bring to the notice of the House one or two things. It will be recalled that aggression in respect of certain posts took place as far back as autumn 1960. This fact has been disclosed, if I recollect rightly, in the note dated the 31st October, 1961 when it has been admitted that so far as the Daulatabeg Oldi post was con-

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cerned, Chinese incursion took place as far back as autumn 1960. That fact was not disclosed to the House till November, 1961.

Again, another incursion had taken place in the region of Suriah as far back as April, 1960 and that fact was not disclosed to the House. Probably, after the Aksai Chin road was constructed the construction of another road took place. We do not know when. But that fact again was held back from the House. Now I should like to ask the hon. Prime Minister that when comparatively petty aggressions took place, of 20, 80 and 200 yards into Sikkim, and that fact was brought to the notice of this House, why these major acts of aggression were withheld from the House.

The other day I made a complaint that we are not getting maps, as a result of which, if there is any confusion in the minds of the opposition, the opposition cannot be responsible. Today I was shocked to see a news item in the papers that even the Press was not permitted to have a look at the map which was exhibited in the Central Hall. I cannot understand what is there so very extraordinary or sacrosanct about a map, which it should be the duty of the Government to bring to the notice of everybody. This type of action on the part of Government creates doubts not only in the minds of......

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Those maps are in the possession of the Library of the Parliament Secretariat—the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Government has parted with them. I do not know what has happened.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall accept that. Whosoever is responsible surely at least the Government should have taken the precaution to have these maps made available to Members and the Press.

Coming to the question of Goa, one thing which has emerged from today's debate is the disillusionment about Goa. When the trains were cancelled and everybody thought that the time had come, because there was more than sufficient provocation to justify not only police action, but military action in Goa, today we are told point-blank that the Government feel that sufficient provocation is still not there. They are waiting for still further provocation.

I ask, judged by canons of international law, when Indian nationals are murdered in our own home matters, is it not sufficient provocation for the Government to take action? Are we still going to parade behind the cloak of *ahimsa* and non-violence? It is true that the Prime Minister has built up a reputation as an apostle of peace; we all respect it. I for one feel that in the Belgrade conference, he has done extremely well; may be at the risk of losing something of the content of non-alignment. There what he has done is that he has thrown to the forefront and highlighted whether there was going to be peace or war in this world. But how long are we going to be frightened by this unfounded apprehension of conflagration of the war? Is it not a fact that our nationals have been killed? Is it not a fact that a peaceful passenger ship has been fired upon? Now, if these are not violations of our sovereign rights, I ask, what can be violations of our rights?

All I can say is that the nation is deeply disappointed. There was a big show of cancelling the trains, as if the next day the Government was going to march the troops into Goa. They have not done it and they are not going to do it, I do not know for how long, because Portugal is not so foolish as to give a major spectacular provocation to the Prime Minister to justify the marching. I do not desire to take more time than you have permitted me. I think these are the two points which require more than careful consideration at the hands of the Government. I would only hope and pray that in future, whenever aggressions take place, at least let this

House have immediate notice and let there be no attempts to belittle the aggressive action on the part of China, so far as the Prime Minister is concerned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I begin with immediately dealing with the last sentence of Shri Bharucha's speech? Shri Nath Pai also referred to this matter about facts not being stated or kept back and the House not being informed. They referred to the letter dated 31st October, which we sent to the Embassy of China here. In this letter, at page 53 of the White Paper, a number of instances are given. It says:

> "Instances of recent Chinese intrusions into Indian territory are cited below:"

Every one of these is what is called a patrol coming over the border. There is a vast difference between patrols coming over—it is highly objectionable, but I do confess I quite fail to understand the force of this argument that every time a patrol comes over, we should rush to Parliament and tell that 10 Chinese soldiers have been found coming over the mountain border 80 yards or 100 yards.

Shri Nath Pai: In one case, it was 22 miles inside the 1956 line and in another 8 miles. I will find out the places; I can prove it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand what the hon. Member refers to. But I am talking of the reference made to our letter of 31st October.

It talks about Suriah and says:

> "In April 1960 Chinese military personnel posted at Khurnak Fort patrolled the Suriah area inside Indian territory.
>
> A Chinese survey party visited Suriah on June 25, 1960 and returned towards Khurnak Fort the same day.
>
> On October 13, 1960 two mounted Chinese soldiers were seen about 1½ miles east of Hot Springs.
>
> Four Chinese soldiers were seen about five miles from Hot Springs in the second week of October, 1960.
>
> Sometime in May 1961, the Chinese intruded into Indian territory near Chushul.
>
> A Chinese patrol intruded into Indian territory near Dauletbeg Oldi sometime in the autumn of 1960."

All these are patrols.

Shri Nath Pai: Twenty miles and eight miles inside of the 1956 border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am trying to find out. Which one is twenty miles, would the hon. Member mind telling me?

Shri Nath Pai: Suriah is twenty miles to the west of the 1956 border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is Suriah area. It is not at that point. I am sorry—but sometimes this kind of petty things are constantly happening, whether it is on the Pakistan border or on the Chinese border. I have got a long list of complaints from the Chinese about our patrols going, according to them, across their border.

What I mean to submit is that there is a certain relative importance of an event which should be put before Parliament. It sometimes so happens—I do not know if the House considers it wrong—that if a thing like this happens, my Ministry writes to the other Government without my knowing about it even. Of course, later on I know about it, but not then. Because, in an area of this type where patrolling is taking place, and hostile patrolling too, it is a frequent occurrence, whether it is on their idea or on our side or on the Pakistan side, whatever it is.

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It is not important enough for me merely to say that two or five or ten Chinese soldiers have been found patrolling there—it is important from our point of view, because that indicates the preparation for future activity; that is a different matter; therefore it is important and we object to it and we try to stop it—but for me to inform the House every time a patrol is seen seems to me rather fantastic.

Now, it seems to me that this debate has been largely confined to the issues of Goa and China. I will not refer to the China matter, because we have discussed it at some length the other day—not because I consider it less important. I have said repeatedly that from the point of view of India—I would go further and say, from the point of view of Asia—there is no matter, except one, which is of greater and more profound significance than the trouble that we are having with China and their aggression on our border. It is of the most profound importance to us. I have repeated that. People seem to think that we attach little importance to it because we do not go about waving flags and taking out processions on this subject. I have mentioned it and I repeat it: it is of far more importance, whether you have one Goa or a hundred Goas—let me put it as strongly as I can—this is a far more important subject, except one subject. And that one is just a conflagration which will put an end to the world. Short of that, it is the most important thing that we have to deal with in the political field. Because, it is so important and of vital importance not only today, tomorrow or the day after, but it is going to govern the future of Asia and of India, I do not know for how long—maybe decades, may be generations, I do not know. That depends on world developments, not only on us. So let us be clear about one thing. This is of the highest importance and it should be dealt with as a thing of the highest importance. Although I attach a great deal of importance, obviously, to their committing aggression in our territory,—we resent it; we should resent it and all that—it is even more important than that. It is a conflict of two of the greatest countries of Asia. We have to see it in the proper perspective, geographical perspective, historical perspective and try to understand it. Something very big has happened, which is not going to be set aside merely by our getting angry even though anger may be justified. We have to plan for the future in perspective as to how to deal with a situation like this which is of the most vital importance to us, to the future of Asia and of the world. We have to prepare for it.

Shri M. R. Masani talks about priorities. There are priorities. But, there are no priorities between, let us say, a mouse and an elephant. There is no question of priorities between Goa and that place. The priority is always of the border in our consideration, in our minds, in the importance we attach to it. But, there is no question of priorities as if instead of dealing with Goa now, we should deal with the border. I am sorry, the hon. Member's thinking is so extraordinary that it is difficult for me to grasp it. Of course, that is a matter not relating to this, in almost everything he thinks about, he seems to be perverted, and that is a basic thing. I think Shri Khadilkar, in a sense brought that point out.

We can isolate any problem and examine it. We ask, let us say, our Military headquarters to tell us their view of a certain problem, whether it is Goa or whether it is the Chinese on the border. They give their view. But, even then, if they are wise, having given their view of a particular thing, they give a larger view-point in relation to other matters: what will be the effect on other matters. So, we see a larger view point. The larger view point ultimately embraces sometimes, if it is big enough, the world. There is a world military situation, a world political situation. All these have to be done even by our military people and certainly by the civil people in charge of the military. In judging this, therefore, our general conception, our world view, the perspective in which we look at it, as Shri Khadilkar said, governs our thinking. I am prepared to accept that.

My thinking about this problem is of various kinds. One is my immediate angry reaction towards what China may do on our border: I am angry about it for a variety of reasons. Then, I consider it from another point of view, the Asian point of view. The first reaction remains. But, another reaction comes in. I consider it from the world point of view and other things. I hope I am not wrong, but I suspect that Shri M. R. Masani basically objects to our policy of non-involvement.

Shri M. R. Masani: I never said a word about it. That suspicion does not arise.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know you did not. If you had said it, I would not have said, I suspect. If that is not so, I shall be very happy. That governs his and my consideration of any problem before us.

As I was sitting here, I saw some press telegrams which have come today. We know—this is about our communist friends and others—they dispose of a problem or dispose of a country by calling it imperialist. We have been called imperialists as individuals, and worse still, stooges of imperialists. We have been called that even by the leaders of China about ten years ago. And that is sufficient answer. You throw that and everything is answered. Some other people dispose of a problem by saying, communist, and everything is disposed of —this is communist. What made me think so was this. I was just reading one press telegram. Mr. Moise Tshombe who was in Paris till today was very angry at what the United States Government has done in regard to Katanga; they have supported the Congolese Government and they have given them planes, Globemaster aircraft and others. So, because he was angry with them, he immediately said this; and I am reading from the press telegram:

> The Katanga President, Mr. Moise Tshombe charged in a television interview here today.."

that was in Brussels—

> "....that there must be communists in the American State Department.".

—of all places, the American State Department.

It shows a certain, shall I say, idea seizing hold of your mind, colouring vision and your thinking in everything. You cannot think straight. That is the main difficulty, and that was what made me suspect that Shri M. R. Masani's mind is also coloured in such a way. It was coloured in every way. It was really so extraordinary, his balancing Goa and China. There is no question of balancing. Whether we go to Goa or not, it does not affect our frontier policy; it does not weaken our frontier policy; it does not delay our frontier policy; is has nothing to do with it. It is an independent thing, which can be thought of independently. Of course, if it had been a big affair, it might have affected, but as it is, it has not.

So ar as Goa is concerned, it is so relatively small that we can isolate it from other problems and deal with it as we choose. But there is this basic thing. And what are we to do?

Shri M. R. Masani quoted what perhaps almost might be to him scripture, an article in the *Hindustan Times*.

Shri M. R. Masani: I quoted also Gen. Cariappa, your own former Army Commander-in-Chief.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Rather, he quoted two scriptures; one is a states

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ment by Gen. Cariappa, and the other an article in the *Hindustan Times*, stating, if I remember rightly, something about the elections having induced us to take some steps in regard to Goa. I am sorry that even the *Hindustan Times* could have stopped so low as to say that the Government, and I especially, should go about manufacturing a position in Goa, because there are elections. I really was astounded and amazed that such a thing should come into anybody's head. It would be, I say, little short of a crime for any responsible individual to play about with the country's future and present condition in this way. I do not wish to say anything more about it, but there it is.

But I should like the House to remember about this so-called timing of it; it is as if I have timed it, as if I had made the Portuguese fire on our merchant ships or on our fishermen and others. The fact of the matter is that the Goan situation has been a developing one. Fact after fact accumulates not only in India, but it is affected by things happening outside India; what has happened in Angola affects it very much; what is happening in Africa affects it. What is happening in the United Nations affects it. The United Nations charges Portugal with not giving news of its colonies because Portugal says that they are not colonies but they are bits of Portugal; that is the explanation. However, all these actors go on accumulating, apart from the original fact that Goa is just India,—there is no doubt about it—and must become part of the Union of India. Apart from that, these factors go on accumulating. The United Nations makes a much more positive declaration in favour of the removal of colonial domination from every part of the earth's surface. Then, there are tremendous upheavals in Africa; they are tremendous; when the history of the present day is written, probably the most important chapter will deal with these upheavals in Africa which are changing the face of a good part of the world and affecting the rest of the world. All that happens. All that happens is in regard to all colonies. Then, suddenly Angola comes up and becomes a symbol of the worst type of colonialism, and the fact, the quite astounding fact that Portugal is now the biggest colonial power in the world comes up. All these facts condition our minds in regard to Goa too.

I did not go into all this background but I did refer to the Seminar we had here in Delhi and in Bombay where many people from Africa came. We knew, as I stated, how their thinking was partly directed towards Goa, not because it was their own problem, but because they saw it was connected with the larger problem with which they were dealing.

All this happened, this piling up of our mental agony about Goa. Then comes news about extreme repression inside Goa. It is reported that there have been some bad torture cases and all that. Then comes this firing on some fisherman, then a merchant-ship and later on Sawantwadi, across the border. All these things in an isolated way would irritate, would even anger. But if just one thing occurred in an isolated way, we would be angered, we might express our anger and go on to do something else. But all this has to be viewed in the context which has been built up in the country's mind, though these incidents become big and upset us and almost drive us over the verge.

I do not want to develop this argument in detail, but I do want to make the House feel how we have been feeling about Goa. As the House knows, we have been criticised for our restraint, call it lack of a spirit of adventure, lack of this or lack of that. So it became almost inevitable for us to take some action, what action is another matter, because, as I said, it was aggression. If a soldier fires a gun by mistake, it does not matter. But this a deliberate attack by a biggish gun on our ship. What is the reason for it in the mind of the Portuguese authorities, I do not know. Was it deliberate provocation to us to do something or not, I do not know.

Anyhow, all this, the Sawantwadi firing and large forces coming from Mozambique, made it quite inevitable for us to take steps. The least step is to send our ships, and some of our armed forces by land, to prevent this kind of thing happening right before our noses.

Now, as to what all this will lead to, I cannot at the moment say, except that ultimately it must necessarily lead to the liberation of Goa. But that is the ultimate thing. In between, what it leads to, I cannot say because it depends on many factors. If it is going to lead to that ultimately, then we must not take any step, any single step, without being prepared for the next step and the third step. That argument applies not only to Goa but to the border with China too. It is not the first step that counts, it is the last step that counts, in war as in anything. It is not a skirmish that counts but the winning of a war that counts. So we have to make adequate preparations to this end, to be prepared for any emergency and any development.

Now, Shri Tyagi laid great stress on the fact that we are not committing aggression but we shall only be acting on the defensive. True, in a sense, but there is aggression being committed against us all the time, and our meeting that aggression is the truest defence. You cannot draw in a case like that very fine lines. We are not crossing and going to another country to attack it; we are dealing with a place which according to us, belongs to us, must belong to us, and is a part of India. But it is perfectly true that in law it has been part of Portuguese territory.

Some people, I think Shri Nath Pai and one or two others, spoke about the virtues of adventure and a spirit of adventure. And it reminded me of something I had said already some 30 years ago.

Shri Nath Pai: Don't you feel it today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am explaining it. I have not said anything against adventure. I am all for adventure; I have said, do not be adventurist, which means something entirely different. That is the difficulty, about using a foreign language. To be adventurist is not good at any time. To be venturesome, to be fearless and going in for adventure is normal unless it is rank foolish adventure; because adventure may be foolish or good. That is a different matter. But I do think that adventurist action is not just normal; and certainly not by any person in a responsible position in Government because he is not playing with his own. I am not playing with my life or my anything. I have no business to take vast risks for a great country like India. It is a tremendous responsibility to talk about being venturesome. I agree each individual should be. A person who loses the spirit of adventure is not much good.

I forget which hon. Member, but I think it was Shri Khadilkar who read an extract or referred to a newspaper in England. Let me say that the newspaper is a very good neswpaper as far as news is concerned, but it is a highly conservative newspaper. The trouble was that the reasoning and the thinking and even the language of the newspaper should fit in so much with the thinking and reasoning of Shri Masani and the Swatantra Party. It has not added really because it has come to this. In our public life the party which the hon. Member represents does represent the viewpoint which is the *Daily Telegraph's* viewpoint. That is a fact whether it is in social policy or in political policy or international policy. It all fits in.

Shri M. R. Masani: There is not one argument in that editorial of the

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Daily Telegraph which has anything to do with my speech. What I said was a logistic thing. Can you fight on three or four fronts. The issues raised in the *Daily Telegraph* have nothing to do with my speech. I wish the Prime Minister would not distort things and link up things to attempt guilt by. Please read the article.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The *Daily Telegraph* also refers to the elections.

Shri M. R. Masani: That may be.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And warned us not to have anything to do with Goa, warned us of the grievous and distant consequences. It was almost a threat; really the consequences were not so much in Goa but somewhere else. The hon. Member is constantly telling us and warning us not to get tied up in Goa but devote all our energy in more worthwhile pursuits.

As I pointed out, so far as the frontier in Goa is concerned, there is no question of overlapping or conflict or getting tied up anywhere.

I have to deal with one or two facts.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not a question of foreign language. After listening to what the Prime Minister says about Goa, we find it difficult to say where exactly he differs from Shri Masani. He said that he differs basically from Shri Masani. He is reaching the same conclusions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to what conclusions that I have reached the hon. Member is referring to. I do not know. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want the Prime Minister to say here and now that he declares war?

Shri Nath Pai: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to Tibet Shri Tyagi referred to an old British treaty with Tibet. I wonder if Shri Tyagi has read the old so-called British treaty. It was a treaty which, among other things laid down that as the routes were unsafe, till they were made safe by the Government there, we could keep 200 men here to guard our couriers and postmen and others, a few men in Lhasa, in Yangtse and Yatung. That was one part of the treaty. As soon as the routes were declared safe, then, we had to remove them. They were not an army of occupation; they were to protect our couriers. We had a telegraph system and it was to protect the telegraph system from marauders and others. In any event, quite regardless of whether a revolution took place in China and the Chinese came to Tibet or not, we had to remove those people after we became independent. It is not at all in keeping with our aim that we should keep 200 people there; it is not good at all; they could not fight; they cannot carry on any major operation: they were there only as a kind of guards. And when the communist revolution came in and they started coming in there, obviously we had to remove them; we did not want them to be left there to be arrested and then march an army to release them. The whole thing could not be done; there is no question of doing it. The old Tibetan treaty lapsed by the efflux of time. We cannot stick to it.

Shri Tyagi: I was only answering them by arguing that our stay in Tibet would have been ineffective in stopping China entering, even if we had stayed; even then that would have been the position.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You were completely right; that is what I am saying in a slightly different language. The hon. Members go on saying that we betrayed Tibet, we came away from there. There is no basis for saying so; I do not understand it. One can say things like a brave knight though we had to come away from there and there was no chance or possibility of our staying there unless of course we wanted to declare a war against China and send the whole of the Indian Army across the Himalayas which is beyond our desire or capacity. We had to bring back the 200 or 300 people we had there; we had to hand over the telegraph and postal system there; we could not run them if they were there. The only other change that took place—major change—was that instead of the British representative there, in future our representative was called the Consul-General in Tibet. One thing we could have done perhaps and that was to say that we disapproved of all that had happened in Tibet; the Chinese are a bad people; we will have nothing with them. It is conceivable. We may have, after coming over to India, expressed ourselves strongly against the Chinese activities. Well. I do not think that it will be correct or right or proper in that context or in any context. Anyhow, it would have menat no difference to Tibet. To say that Tibet, by our action fell to China and we could have checked China has manifestly nothing to do with relation to facts or reality.

Shri Nath Pai: I pointed out from your own speeches and other documents;

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Pointed out what?

Shri Nath Pai: Pointed out what you have yourself said. There was not only any question of our being unable to do something. You took the position consistently of solemnising what China has done there; you never said a word of disapproval. Tibetans would have got the greatest moral support; whether they would have succeeded or not is a different matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Member will remember that we did accept a fact which had been there long before the communists came there, which the British had done before us whom we succeeded here—in regard to this policy, I mean. He pointed out about the suzerainty of China and hon. Member read out from the book of Sir Charles Bell.

Shri Nath Pai: I am quoting your speech; you have mentioned sovereignty and suzerainty simultaneously.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have also had the good fortune of reading that book and a number of other books in connection with this. The hon. Member may remember that when in a different context a similar situation arose, that is, in 1911 I think, when the 13th Dalai Lama was pushed out of Tibet, he came and took refuge in India. I think it was probably in Darjeeling. He went to the then Governor of Bengal. somewhere there and he hoped that they were friends; they were the British at that time. Sir Charles Bell writes: he came expecting us immediately to march an army to help him against the Chinese and when I told him that could not be done, they were not going to attack China on this issue, the poor man was struck dumb—the Dalai Lama. This is as far as my memory goes. The British Government wanted the Dalai Lama to have some strength and the Chinese Government not to come to our own borders; although the Chinese Government was then a very weak Government even then they hestitated and they did not do anything. The Dalai Lama had remained here for a long time till the revolution broke out in Peking—the first revolution—and because of that revolution their hold on Tibet collapsed. Then the Dalai Lama went back.

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I am merely pointing out this. It is almost a repetition of history, 40 or 50 years ago, and this thing happened there, with one big difference: that what emerged now was a strong, powerful central Government in China, not with that confusion of the revolutionary period as 50 years ago.

There is one thing more. Shri Nath Pai referred to Himmatsinghji's report and asked what has happened to it. I sent for the papers; I cannot read the whole report, but I shall

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read the note on it, when the report was sent—not the report sent previously—

> "The President has recently seen the report of the North and North-Eastern Border Defence Committee. He has asked for a note indicating the action taken on each of the Committee's recommendations."

This note is dated in September, 1959 Another paragraph is:

> "It will be seen that almost all the recommendations of the Border Defence Committee have been implemented. The only important recommendation which has not been fully implemented is with regard to the construction of certain roads."

In this connection, some other paper should be seen, because, subsequently, this was taken up. Indeed, as the hon. Member knows, apart from the Border Committee, we took up this question in a biggish way just about then or a little later.

Shri Nath Pai and others asked us not to be misled by the mirage of friendship with China, and asked us also not to keep on to the treaty; they further said that if we consider any treaty with China certain pre-conditions should be laid down about the vacation, etc. Some other hon. Members went a little further and said that we should have no treaty, presumably even if they vacate or accept the condition we lay down.

It really is a question obviously not of accepting their proposal, but I would submit also not of merely saying 'No', because it has no meaning, but of replying in some conditional form; the conditions naturally would relate to their aggression, whatever it is—something like that. I cannot say now, because one has to give thought to it, because I do not know exactly what we will do. But when I had said that, I had some such thing in mind.

About this mirage of friendship with China, I do not know if the hon. Member has concluded from the various discussions we have had, in the course of the last year or so or more than one and a half years, that we are overwhelmed with this image of a friendly China next to our border. Obviously we are not. I am trying to explain my thinking on this subject. Quite apart from friendship or hostility, looking at it objectively, ten years ago, soon after the revolution, we came to the conclusion that our borders were going to be, well, threatened in some way. In what way, of course, we do not know. From that moment we had this picture, because notional policies are often based on certain objective considerations apart from the views. The views may expedite a certain direction or delay it. But from that moment we had this in view.

This report of the Himmatsinghji Committee is dated soon after the Chinese Revolution and soon after I think the Chinese had come to Tibet in 1951, a year after, but long before any other development. They discussed it at length about this matter, about the fact of these new developments, on the border situation and they gave their views. So these facts have long been before us. You may say, and you may be right in saying, that we were overtaken by certain events, possibly; but we never doubted that these questions were arising and will arise in the future. And, as I have said previously, we took steps too. Again you may say that the steps should have been more and more strong. We took steps chiefly in the North-East Frontier Agency border and partly in Ladakh. But certainly we did not take all the steps we should have taken. It was very difficult for us to take all the steps because of various difficulties—terrain etc. We did take those steps. So the question of our losing all perspective, thinking of a friendly China sitting there and taking no steps is a wrong view, because from the very beginning we had been thinking of this regardless of Chinese friendship or not. The fact of a huge elephant of a country sitting near our border is itself a fact that we could not ignore, and a country which has a different policy and a country whose, even apart from communism, past history has been, whenever strong, one of expansion. After all, some time or the other most of these countries round about us paid tribute to China—Burma paid tribute to them, Nepal paid tribute to China—and they can easily twist that thing and say: "Well, you are subordinate to us". If you take that long period of several hundred years, all kinds of things have happened in history. So we were not at all complacent about China's presence near our border. We were constantly thinking about it.

Our thinking ran on two lines. One was that this was a reason to strengthen our country as rapidly as possible, to strengthen it industrially. That is the real strength out of which armies come, out of which arms come, aeroplanes come and not merely by buying aircraft from America or Russia or England and training some people. That is superficial. Where you are thinking of the future in some perspective you have to think of building it yourself. So there is the importance of the Five Year Plan, the importance of our developing our defence industry, our defence science. It was thought of in this connection that defence science is highly important, because it is science that gives rise to these things.

One of our hon. Members on this side, on our side, suggested "scrap the Five Year Plan and do this". If we scrap the Five Year Plan we scrap India, we surrender to China the moment we scrap the Five Year Plan because we have nothing left to face this menace not today or tomorrow or the day after but ten years, twenty years or thirty years. It is extraordinary.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I did not say......

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I have not mentioned any name.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What I said was, concentrate on the development of the border areas instead of other places.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That may be a very desirable objective and that is being done. But I want to concentrate more on a thousand factories which produce goods, I want to concentrate on better agriculture, this, that and the other. As for the border areas, I referred to certain border areas. Certainly they can be developed. But if anyone imagines that we are going to develop these areas, let us say, in Ladakh, all I can say is that he or she is totally ignorant of where human beings normally live. If we ask people to go and settle down there they will be a tremendous burden on us to feed them and to keep them going. You cannot settle them there. Maybe, it is quite possible that some Tibetans can go and settle there. It is a possibility. Because, they are used to these altitudes and this kind of life. Even they will find it difficult.

So, it is a question of looking at it from a long perspective. As Shri Sharma has mentioned it, one has to consider the relations of not today but what would be the relationship between India and China 50 years or hundred years hence. We must have a long term perspective; we must not be swept away by the present. And when we have a long term perspective, we have to see what it leads to ultimately and we must be prepared for it. We do not aim at war; we want to settle it otherwise because, in the long term perspective, it would be disastrous for us, for China and, I think, for Asia, if for the next fifty years we live in hostility and enmity in the frontier all the time. We are both big countries. Neither country is going to be knocked down or knocked flat. So, if we go on, coming in the way of development with feelings of

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hatred and fear, it is so bad and it will reflect in so many ways in the world, taking even the shape of cold war which one wants to avoid.

Meanwhile, we have to deal with the situation as it is. and one can only deal with the situation by preparing for it in every way, so that whatever has to be done is done thoroughly and quickly. It is a simple equation. Any other way of looking at it would, I submit, be, if I may use the word again, adventurist.

There are one or two words and I am done. Much was said about the recognition of the provisional government of Algeria. Before that, I would like to refer to another thing. Shri Tyagi asked why our Ambassadors in China or in Peking did not inform us about all these developments. What developments? In Aksai Chin area? Well, the simple answer is: because they did not know, and the further answer is they could not know. It is not possible for them or anybody to know except the select circles which might know. Normally news about things prevailing there come in a very very limited way; whatever the Government wants to give; there is no other way. And this particular thing taking place about 5,000 miles away from Peking, it is quite impossible for one to know unless the Government agencies put it out. We did get to know first of Aksaichin area because it was published in a Chinese magazine. Immediately, our Ambassador drew attention to it. The Ambassadors we have sent to China ever since the rebellion have been top-ranking Ambassadors. because we attach importance to this position. that was arising there and. so far, our best men have been sent there.

I confess that this question of the recognition of the Algerian Government has troubled us greatly, because our minds and hearts are with the Algerians fighting for their freedom. We have said so repeatedly. We have helped them in many ways, morally and otherwise, apart from resolutions, diplomatically and otherwise. It was not merely a question of legal flaw, although legally one normally does not recognise a Government that does not exist in its own territory. It is an emigre Government. It is recognized only in war time for special purposes. But the real difficulty was—we considered it several times—whether it would be more advantageous to Algerians if we recognize it or refrain from doing so. As we have said, we are thinking of it, we continue to think about it and a time may come when we will do it.

But in the last two years or so there have been constant talks between the Algerian national leaders and the French Government and always there has been hope that these will lead to some result. I still hope and I think it is quite conceivable and even probable that some agreement will be arrived at fairly soon to make Algeria free and independent. So I was informed too when I was passing through Paris recently. But I cannot guarantee because there have been so many slips in the past. This kind of a thing on the verge of taking place, a gesture because it would only be a gesture of saying that we recognise the provisional government, instead of helping them may even come in the way. That is our thinking. We may be wrong or we may be right. We thought we may even come in their way. It will certainly come in our way to deal with this problem in any other way because then all the other approaches will be barred. Anyhow, what I am trying to point out is this that we have felt very strongly the tremendous suffering and sacrifice of the Algerian people. In their struggle we have been wholeheartedly with them. We have expressed ourselves in this way everywhere, in diplomatic correspondence, in private talks, in the United Nations, here and everywhere. As to this gesture of recognition, it might under certain circumstances do good and it might not. One balances these things and in the balance we thought that it might do a little more harm to their cause than otherwise. That is why we did not do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why not explain this position because there is a lot of misunderstanding on this point? Why it will harm them is a point which is not understood either by our people or by others.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot go into all these details. First of all, our approach in this matter to the French Government would not only be limited but ended. Our views and our approach has some value for them and for the reasons too. The French Government, I believe, attaches some value to our opinion; not that it follows us, but it does attach some value. That door is closed then. That itself is some loss for them.

I will just refer to one thing more, because this matter comes up frequently, about the Chinese treaties with Burma and Nepal. They are independent countries. They do what they feel like doing. They have done something which we do not wholly like, certainly Nepal. So far as Burma is concerned in spite of our very close friendship with them—they consult us; we consult each other—they thought in their context of things that they should arrive at that treaty with China about their border. Certainly, looking at it from that point of view it brought them some benefits. About that trijuncture which was referred to they did not agree. It is true that they might have gone further and refused to have any treaty at all. But there is no agreement on that issue and the basic agreement, or rather the border agreement is based on the assumption and the acceptance of the crest of the Himalayas being the boundary line. That has always been our contention about our border with China, namely, that it is the water shed, which the Chinese have not accepted here. But in the both the Burmese and the Nepalese cases they have accepted that contention and I do not see how they can deny and repudiate it, when the same principle has been applied, to India. So these treaties except for the mere fact that they are having treaties with China which may be though undesirable by some, are not harmful to us. To some extent, they are advantageous to us and to some extent, where they might be harmful, the matter has not been finally decided yet about the trijunction.

Finally, I would say that we cannot afford to look at any matter today in an isolated way. They are all connected with each other and affect each other. India is not a small country. It is big and what India does has a certain effect on others. What India thinks also is respected and regarded by others. Therefore, in what we do and what we think, we have to be careful, also looking at the future perspective, and not get tied up today, which may in some way come in the way of our progress in future.

I am prepared to accept Shri Jaganatha Rao's substitute motion.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put Shri Madhok's substitution motion to the House?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—
>
> "This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, regrets the failure of the policy of the Government in regard to China, Pakistan and Portugal."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Jaganatha Rao's substitution motion to the House.

[Mr. Speaker]

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: There are two half-hour discussions.

Some Hon. Members: Not today.

Shri Nath Pai: I seek your guidance in the matter. I know how exhausted the House is. Of the two, one is mine. What happens to them? Will you give us time tomorrow? Tomorrow may be the last day.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What about the discussion on the railway accidents?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members want the discussion on the railway accidents to conclude. Therefore, I will give preference to it tomorrow. Tomorrow afternoon, there is non-official work. In between I do not know if we will have any time for these half-hour discussions. There is another half-hour discussion tomorrow. Under these circumstances, they may conveniently stand over to the next session.

An Hon. Member: After the elections.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18·23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 8, 1961/Agrahayana 17, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday, December* 7, 1961/*Agrahayana* 16, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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1471.	Over-head bridge at Ludhiana . . .	3769-70
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1473.	Export of sugar . .	3771
1474.	National Small-Pox Eradication Programme	3771-72
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1477.	Town planning and Development Projects .	3773-74

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1482.	Milk powder from U.S.A.	377–78
1483.	Scheduled Castes in P. & T.	3778–79
1484.	Confirmation of P. & T. Employees . .	3779–80
1485.	Railway accidents .	3780–81
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1487.	Inland water transport in Kerala . . .	3781
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1489.	Re-girdering Bhima River Bridge . .	3783
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1493.	Far plates	3785–86
1494.	Maternity Centres in Delhi	3786–87
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1496.	Train collision near Raniganj	3787
1497.	Train derailment on Madurai Station . .	3788
1498.	Co-operative Tribunal in Tripura . . .	3788–89
1499.	Reserved forest area in Tripura	3789
1500.	National Board for Co-operative Training .	3789–90
1501.	Hospitals in India run by Christian Missionaries	3790
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1503.	Shifting of Gahuati Goods Shed to Narang	3791
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1515.	Vellore Government Hospital, Madras State .	3101
1516.	Diarrhoea in North Arcot District, Madras State	3801-02
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1518.	Fertilizer Marketing Corporation . .	3802
1519.	Urban water supply in Maharashtra . .	3002-03
1520.	Girana Project in Maharashtra . . .	3803-04
1521.	Rural electrification in Nasik District, Maharashtra . . .	3804
1522.	Hot boxes in trains	4804—06
1523.	Railway sidings . .	3806
1524.	Employees of Civil Aviation Department .	3806-07
1525.	Delhi Zoo . . .	3807
1526.	Traffic Running staff .	3808
1527.	Fire-fighting tug . .	3808-09
1528.	Booking from Ghogardiha Station . . .	3809-10
1529.	Director, Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi .	3810
1530.	Prices of important cereals and cash crops .	3811
1531.	Central Engineering Service (Roads) . .	3811—13
1532.	Vivisection of animals in laboratories . .	3813-14
1533.	Doctors under N.D.M.C.	3814-15
1534.	Telegraph and telephone facilities at Bharmar Sub-Post Office in Kangra . . .	3815-16
1535.	Upgrading of P. & T. Circle, Orissa . .	3816
1536.	R.M.S. Sections of Orissa . . .	3816-17
1537.	Tele-communication system in Orissa . .	3817

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1538.	Postal deliveries . .	3817-18
1539.	Tinshed at Phephna Station	3818-19
1540.	Skimmed Milk Powder .	3919-20
1541.	Hailstorm in Manipur .	3820
1542.	Sugar in Manipur . .	3820
1543.	Railway line between Manmadurai and Kanyakumari . . .	3821
1544.	Utraula Station out agency	3821-22
1545.	New station on the bank of Rapti . . .	3922-23
1546.	Special train from Gorakhpur to Lucknow	3823-24
1547.	Railway colony at Gonda	3824-25
1548.	Train derailment . .	3825
1549.	Railway fare from Delhi to Shahdara . .	3826
1550.	National Highways in Andhra Pradesh .	3826-27
1551.	Development of forests in Andhra Pradesh .	3827
1552.	Supplementary budget grants for Salem-Bangalore link . .	3827
1553.	Budhal Medium Tank Project . . .	3827-28
1554.	C.H.S. Dispensaries .	3828
1555.	Compounders of C.H.S. Dispensaries . .	3828-29
1556.	C.H.S. Dispensaries .	3829
1557.	Primary health centres in Punjab . . .	3829-30
1558.	Zoo in Delhi . .	3830
1559.	Circular Railway around Calcutta . . .	3830
1560.	Crop Insurance Scheme	3830-31
1561.	Construction of ships by Yugoslavia . .	3831
1562.	I.A.C. Cancellation Rules and Regulations . .	3832
1563.	Indo-West Germany Air Service . .	3832-33
1564.	Murder of army officer in train . . .	3833
1565.	Traffic Running staff .	3833-34
1565-A.	Jayanti Shipping Company . . .	3834

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 3835—37

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the grounding of nearly half of the aeroplanes of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the consequent inconvenience caused to the passengers.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 3837—39

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1961 (Part II).

2) A copy of the Brochure "Fight Against the Desert—Progress of work at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur".

(3) A copy of Annual Reports of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, and the Western Shipping Corporation Limited (merged on the 2nd October, 1961 as the Shipping Corporation of India Limited) for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(4) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1410 dated the 28th November, 1961 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(5) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act 1953—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1960-61.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(ii) Annual Report of the Air-India International Corporation for year 1960-61.

(6) A copy each of the following papers—

(i) Government Resolution No. WB-20(9)/61 dated the 6th December, 1961 setting up a Commission to study the question of bonus to workers in industrial employments.

(ii) Statement containing recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry, Culcutta, regarding interim relief in respect of South India

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—LAID ON THE TABLE . 3840

(i) The Minutes of the sittings (Ninety-first and Ninety-second) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Fifteenth Session.

(ii) The Minutes of the Twenty-sixth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Fifteenth Session.

(iii) The Minutes of the sittings (Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Fifteenth Session.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA— 3840-41

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(i) That at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1961, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 25th November, 1961.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in

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MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—*contd.*

regard to the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 21st November, 1961.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED.— 3841

Fourteenth Report was presented.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE . . . 3841

(i) Hundred and forty-fourth Report was presented.

(ii) Hundred and forty-sixth Report was presented.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION— 3842

Shri P. T. Punnoose presented a petition signed by 86,000 petitioners of the Ambalapuzha and Shertallai Taluks relating to protection of coir industry in Kerala with a view to remove unemployment there.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS— . . . . . 3842—46

(i) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. Subbarayan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 25th November, 1961 to Starred Question No. 249 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta regarding cheating of Postal Department.

(ii) The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement regarding administrative set-up of the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh Manipur and Tripura.

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TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE EXTENDED. . . . 3846—48

The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Religious Trusts Bill, 1960, was further extended upto the 31st March, 1962.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION . 3848—3999

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved the motion that the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration. Two substitute motions were moved by Sarvashri Balraj Madhok and Jaganatha Rao. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru replied to the debate. The substitute motion moved by Shri Balraj Madhok was negatived. The Substitute motion moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao that the House approves of the policy of the Government was adopted.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 17, 1883 (*Saka*) .

Consideration and passing of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1961. Private Members' Resolutions.

GIPND—LS II—1611 (Ai) LSD—16-11-61—900.